The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,754 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	10th Aug.
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	
s. s. ARMENIA	3,550	480	Capt. Wm. S. Young,	3rd Aug.

N. B.—Passengers can book through to London or Liverpool.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT
s. s. VICTORIA .. 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. Russell, 15th Aug.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 2nd, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 18th August. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1886. Agents.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE.

THE STABLES of the undersigned in Bellasis Road, Byculla, have THIS DAY been REMOVED to their new premises LOCKSLEY HALL, next door opposite the Byculla Club, where it is requested all letters and orders should be sent.

The undersigned also beg to announce that the large patronage they have been favoured with throughout India has enabled them to enter into special arrangements with the dealers, by which it is expected they will be able to secure the LARGEST NUMBER of HORSES this season, and trust that their numerous constituents will favor them with a continuance of their patronage and support.

ABDOOL RAHMON MINEE & CO.
Locksley Hall, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 1st Aug., 1886.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.
COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils required by the Company for six months, commencing on the first day of August current.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oils," will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

Quantities.

Cocoanut Oil, about 7½ tons, or 25 cwts. per month.

Kerosine Oil, about 1,500 gallons, or 250 gallons per month.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

No Tender will be accepted without a deposit of Rs. 500 only.

The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's
Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees forty per share out of the Profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1886, will be payable to the shareholders at the Registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1886, between the hours of 11 a. m., and 3 p. m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to 5th August 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th July 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director,
9 Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

		Cash Price Rs.	a.
SQUEEZERS', round corners	per pack.	1	12
Do. ,,	per doz.	17	0
Do. ,, and gilt edges	per pack.	2	0
Do. ,, ,,	per doz.	19	0
PIONEERS, thin highly-finished round corners and gilt edges.	per pack.	1	8
	per doz.	17	0
PALACE MOGULS, assorted patterns, best quality	per pack.	2	0
	per doz.	22	0

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. SINGER & Co., of Coventry, have appointed Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Special Agents for their celebrated Bicycles and Tricycles. The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines is everywhere acknowledged.

The British Challenge Bicycle, 52 inch....Rs. 200 cash

THE "EXTRAORDINARY" BICYCLE.

The safest and easiest Machine made
50 inch ....Rs. 290 cash

THE "APOLLO" TRICYCLE.

Central Geared, 44 or 48 inch ....Rs. 350 cash
D. do. Side Geared, 44 or 48 inch... ,, 350 ,,
The same Machines fitted with the celebrated Telescopic Axle ... ,, 30 ,,

THE "APOLLO" SOCIABLE TRICYCLE

Forms one of the most enjoyable means of Tricycling, enabling either two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman to ride together ....Rs. 430 cash

BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Bags for Tools	Rs.	2 to 4	each
Bags for Luggage	,,	10-8 to 25	each
Bells and Gongs	,,	1 to 4	each
Balls for bearing	,,	4-8	doz.
Cement for fixing Tyres	As.	8	piece
Cement for mending Cuts	,,	10	bottle
"King Dick" Spanners	Rs.	2-12	each
Lamps	,,	12 to 20	each
Spoke Adjustors	,,	1-12	each
Wallets	,,	3 0 to 3-8	each

FOR DETAILS SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER HOUSEHOLD SOAP.

Per Bar, 8 as.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

STAR MILLS.
BATH ROOM PAPER.

EACH Packet contains 1,000 sheets of superior Medicated Manilla Paper, being just double the number of sheets found in the packets of other makers.

Per Packet, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the skin disappear ; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BYCULLA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENTS.
KEMP & COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
BYCULLA,

Is replete with every requisite for the HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY.

Contains the latest additions to Medical Comforts, and is under the superintendence of a thoroughly qualified

LONDON PHARMACIST,
(By examination).

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS & PORTMANTEAUX.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, have just received a NEW and COMPLETE STOCKS of the above.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

TREACHER'S REGULATION TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.—Sizes 24, 27, 30, 33, and 36 inches. From Rs. 35 to Rs. 52 each.

TREACHER'S P. & O. TRUNKS.—Sizes 24, 27, 30, 33 and 36 inches. From Rs. 32 to Rs. 52 each.

TREACHER'S CABIN BAGS.—Sizes 22 and 24 inches. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 each.

TREACHER'S SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX.—Sizes 25, 27 and 36 inches. From Rs. 54 to Rs. 100 each.

TREACHER'S BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX.—Sizes 26 and 27 inches. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 each.

TREACHER'S STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.—Sizes 24, 27 and 32 inches. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 20 each.

TREACHER'S DRESS SUIT BAGS.—Size 24 inches. From Rs. 40 each.

TREACHER'S AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.—Sizes 24, 27 and 40 inches. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

TREACHER'S DRESSING BAGS.—"Ne Plus Ultra," "Monitor," "Gladstone." Fitted complete. From Rs. 68 to Rs. 800 each.

TREACHER'S DRESS TRUNKS.—Very strong. Sizes 32 and 36 inches. From Rs. 54 to Rs. 72 each.

TREACHER'S GLADSTONE BAGS.—In Plain or Black Hide. Sizes 22 to 28 inches. From Rs. 32 to Rs. 50 each.

TREACHER'S COURIER BAGS.—In Tanned Canvas, Black or Brown Hide. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 each.

TREACHER'S HAND OR BRIEF BAGS.—In Plain, Black or Brown Hide. From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20 each.

&c., &c., &c.

(For full particulars write or send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

SOILED LINEN BAGS. MONEY BELTS.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
HOLD ALL BAGS. TIFFIN BASKETS.
AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.
Always in Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33 Cash,	Rs. 36 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	,, 36 ,,	,, 39 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK !
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *Specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs, he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 2	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
PREMIER	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
REGALIAS	,, 24 0	,, 2 12
LONDRES	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
FAVORITAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
PRINCIPES	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
CONCHAS	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

THE
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY ; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS.

PRICE LIST OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30, Silver 20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do. ,,	36 ,, 25	,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do. ,,	40 ,, 25	,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do. ,,	25 Tortoiseshell		16
Do. do. Gilt	6 Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars			5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors			8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors			8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

		Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	40	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,,	36	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,,	33	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,,	27	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,,	25	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,,	25	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,,	23	4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	28	8
Do. one Shamrock	,,	26	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,,	25	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN ; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut	Rs.	450.
Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	,,	500
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.		
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	,,	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.		
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	,,	400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells	,,	650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	,,	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.		
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes	,,	120
Cheaper Instrument Compass 36 Octaves	,,	100
Do. do. 4 do.	,,	120
Commission Sale from	,,	250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves	Rs.	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	,,	160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	,,	180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell	,,	550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	,,	300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	,,	300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	,,	350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	,,	450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	,,	130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	,,	300

Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

TOILET COVERS, TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

Super Double Damask Table Cloths.
2½ yards by 2, from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
2½ yards by 3, ,, Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0 ,,
Table Napkins.
From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 18-8 per dozen.
Round or Square Doyleys.
Rs. 6 per dozen.
Superior Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit the largest Tables, recommended to Messes, &c.
Rs. 7-8 per yard.
Toilet Covers, Best Marcelled Fringed.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4 each.
Barnsley Huckaback Towelling.
Rs. 15 per dozen.
Unbleached Barnsley Huckaback Towels.
Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
Real White Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Real Brown Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Horrocks's Best Twilled Sheets.
Single Sheets, Rs. 9-8 per pair.
Double Sheets, full size, Rs. 12-8 per pair.
English Pillows.
Eider Down, Feather, Horse Hair.
Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 each.
Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White.
Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 24 per pair.
Infant's Blankets, Bound Pink or Blue Silk.
Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Artic Eider Down Quilts.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
Traveller's Resai.
Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & Co.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," will sail for Marseilles direct on or about the 17th August.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th June 1886.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING, CO., LD.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the BUILDINGS of this Company. Plans and specifications can be seen, and full particulars obtained on application to the Company's Architects and Engineers, Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company, Limited, Mazagon.

DRENNAN & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

LOST

SEVEN BANK of BOMBAY SHARE CERTIFICATES, unendorsed, and numbered respectively, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 4463, 4464, standing in the joint names of Cursetjee Rustamji Davur and Pochaji Cowasjee Patel, and lately in possession of Rustamji Framji Wadia, of Naegaum, deceased.

Persons finding and returning the same to P.K. PATEL, Bank of Bombay, will be rewarded.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WHOLE of the WORK on the GROUND FLOOR of the EXTENSION of the TELEGRAPH OFFICE BUILDING at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m. on Monday the 16th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, C. E,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 2nd August 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for quarrying and and supplying about ONE THOUSAND BRASS of RUBBLE STONE and SIX THOUSAND BRASS of ROAD METAL from this Company's quarry, near Dongree station, (which is situated 5¼ miles north of Bulsar station). Copy of specification for same can be had on application at this office. The whole to be supplied within the current half year. Tenders to be delivered up to noon of the 31st instant and to be accompanied by a deposit of one thousand rupees. Deposit will be returned with rejected tenders. Tenders to be addressed to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1886.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

SESSION, 1886-87.

LECTURES and CLINICAL INSTRUCTION in the Wards will commence on Friday, October 1st. Gentlemen can enter to any Course of Lectures or to Hospital practice only. The Hospital has a service of 230 beds for Clinical Teaching, including those of the adjoining Royal Westminster Opthalmic Hospital, to which general students are free.

Two Entrance Scholarships, of £30 and £20 respectively, for which General Students now entering can compete, are awarded annually in October.

The Llewellyn Scholarship of £25 and the Golding Scholarship of £15, are open to General Students who have completed their second and first academical years respectively.

The Pereira Prize of £5 is open to all General Students, and is awarded for the best Clinical Reports.

Students are eligible for the appointments of Resident Medical, Surgical, and Obsetrical Officer, for Clinical Clerkships, and Dresserships, and for Assistant Demonstratorships of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, &c., without additional fee.

Fees.—For the curriculum of study required by the various examining bodies and hospital pactice, 90 guineas in one sum, or 100 guineas in five instalments. The composition Fee for Dental Surgery is £42-2s., payable in two instalments.

⁂ The hours of Lectures have been specially re-arranged to suit the convenience of Dental Students. Charing Cross Hospital is within three minutes walk of the Dental Hospital at London.

Preliminary Science Instruction.—Arrangements have been made for Students desirous of undergoing a course of Instruction in Science such as that required for the Preliminary Scientific (M. B.) Examination of the University of London to attend at the Normal School of Science, South Kensington.

A Prospectus containing every information will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, who attends daily at the Office of the School, Chandos Street, Charing Cross, between the hours of 10 and 4.

J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D., Dean.

CLARETS.

	Doz. Pts.		Doz. Qts.	
South Coast Table Wine	9	0	14	0
Claret *	10	8	16	8
Claret **	11	4	18	8
Claret ***	12	0	19	8
Claret ****	13	8	22	8
Claret Medoc	9	0	14	0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES,

ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP.

ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP

CHAMPAGNE,

Well-known for its purity and delicacy.

Per dozen, Rs. 57-0.

ROEDERER'S CRYSTAL

CHAMPAGNE,

A very superior and really high class wine.

Per dozen, Rs. 80.

PAUL PURICUX

CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

A superior favourite wine.

Per doz. quarts, Rs. 50 ; Pints, Rs. 26-0.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTHALL'S.

MOSQUITO CONES.

Each box gives twenty-four quiet night's rest.

COMPOSED entirely of HARMLESS AROMATIC PLANTS. Give off an agreeable smell.

Per box, as. 12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A DESIDERATUM OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT.

SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS.

Approved for Accouchement and General use.

INCREASED COMFORT—CLEANLINESS—LESS LIABILITY TO CHILL WHEN IN DELICATE HEALTH—DIMINUTION IN RISKS OF DISEASE—NO WASHING—ADVANTAGE TO LADIES' TRAVELLING.

Per packet No. 1, Re. 1-8
Do. No. 2, Ans. 14.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR

Is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from the blood, rouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all impurities from the system.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY STATE RAILWAYS. TO CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE Engineer-in-Chief, Bellary-Kristna and Cuddapah Nellore Railways, is prepared to receive TENDERS from such persons as may be willing to build

15 THIRD CLASS COACHES.

The conditions of contract, forms of tender, and specification may be obtained on application to the UNDERSIGNED, and the drawings, 9 in number, may be inspected at his office, or may be obtained on payment of Rs. 27.

No ironwork or fittings, except of a trifling nature, will be required, but chiefly woodwork.

C. E. CARDEW, A. M. I. C. E.,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Guntakal Junction, 31st July, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

WANTED, a LANDAU, with powerful grey horse, sound, about 15 hands, price moderate. Apply "Z," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! PRESENTS!!! A thousand varieties in useful and fancy articles at cheap prices at SHROFF BROTHERS, acknowledged cheapest House—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE Grey Arab HORSE, Bareilly Cart and Harness complete, in first-rate order. Horse goes in saddle. Sold for no fault. Apply to Captain E. C. SPILSBURY, R.E., Upper Colaba.

ICES, ICES, Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery. Who likes to have good Mocha Coffee? Please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church-gate-street.

ANTIPYRIN, fresh supply to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co., 28, Bombay Green.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

AERATED WATER, Stores, and any order, we may be favoured with, delivered free to any parts, of Bombay, BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate Street.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

OUR OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS are now replete with a new and fashionable Stock at moderate prices.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ST. PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pint respectively. Prices on application.—J. NEUBERG Bombay.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

PLUSH LADIES' COMPANIONS of different sizes; also Cushions and Slippers worked in beautiful and artistic designs. Prices moderate.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KE&KLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS:—Paints in 15 colors (28 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccanee ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13-3. Rs. 400 the pair. Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

JUST RECEIVED, good, strong Black and Drab Waterproof Suits, very useful for Railway service, 42" to 48," Rs. 12. per suit. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

		Cost Price.
1.	Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, H. P. 10	Rs. 3,600
1.	Centrifugal pump 8" Dimr. complete with 30 ft. W. J. pipe bend, Foot Valve and Strainer	„ 1,100
2.	Bull's dredgers 4½ c. ft. at Rs. 180 each	„ 360
1.	Bull's dredger 6 c. ft	„ 321
200 ft.	Oxidised cotton belting, 6" wide with leather laces	„ 268
	Total	Rs. 5,649

THE whole of the above Machinery, which was purchased (new) in April 1885, has only been in use about three months, and is now believed to be in good working order.

Delivery of any or all of the above lots will be given at Tellichery for two-thirds of cost price or open to any reasonable offer.

Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the actual condition of each lot before tendering.

G. ANDERSON, M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer, Dt Bd, Malabar.

July, 27.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable landed properties at Mody Bay or Frere Road, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m.

By order of the mortgagee, Memon Bey Mahomed Hajee Aba Rahiman, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Muncherjee Sorabjee Lalla. Under and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1886.

LOT I.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the undermentioned premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 268 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, on or towards the south by the property of Mahomed Ally Hasumally, on or towards the east by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Frere Road, which said premises were and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8,480, and Municipal Assessment under No. 47, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Muncherjee Sorabjee Lalla and his tenants.

LOT II.

Also on the same day, at 5 o'clock p.m., on the undermentioned premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the west by the Frere Road, on or towards the north by the property of Sorabjee Nowrosjee Tarewalla, and on or towards the south by Cochin Street, and which said premises were and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8,480, and Municipal assessment under No.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer on the first storey of the National Bank building.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, boards and lamps complete, a sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large sized fish bowl with gold fishes, single barrelled muzzle loading rifles, one by E. M. Reilly and the other by Holland and Holland in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome chromolithographs, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, a large collection of choice and rare plants and roses in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late C. BEARD, Esq. The same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, old China coffee service, best plated ice-pitcher by Reed and Barton, cruet pickle and liquor frames, set of spoons and forks in case, fruit knives and forks in case, wine service, hotwater curry dishes, coffee urn, tea and coffee service, table and piano candlesticks, Mappin's table cutlery, very valuable furniture, such as substantial round dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble topped tables and teapoys, pier, writing, side, oval and dressing and washband tables, drawing room, easy, lady's folding, American, reclining and arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, conservation and sofa couches, handsome chiffonier, cabinet ornament stand and whatnot with mirror backs, corner whatnots, hat stands, handsome wall brackets, a firstrate full sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps &c., complete billiard bench, iron bedstead, complete wardrobe with mirror doors, chest of drawers, dressing table with glass attached, gown press, book cases, screens, camp cots complete, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, cheval and dressing glasses, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Agra and Jubbulpore made carpets, Hink's windproof table and hanging lamps, chromolithographs, two single barrelled muzzle-loading rifles, one by Reilly and the other by Holland and Holland, with implements in case, copper utensils, ice box, jail made coir matting, a collection of choice plants, such as roses, ferns, crotons, &c, in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

P.S.—The plants will be sold at 5 p. m. on the same day.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Parell, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, near Elphinstone Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures &c., the property of Captain C. RINGHAM. The same comprises cut glassware, handsome dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and pickle frame, biscuit box, tea and coffee pot, spoons and forks, waiter candlesticks, table cutlery, Frenchpolished furniture, such as dining, drawing, pier, side, camp writing, wine, dressing and washhand tables, drawingroom, easy, folding, rocking, office and arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, screen, marble topped table and teapoys, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, chiffonier, ornament and hatstands, meat safe, double and single cots, clothes press, chest of drawers press, chest of drawers, wardrobe, baba cot, dressing glass, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, pictures, table and hanging lamp bath and dispense furniture, &c.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned shawls belonging to the estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Cashmeree—

236 cashmere shawls "Jamawar."
50 „ „ "Dooshala."

To suit the convenience of purchasers each shawl will be sold separately; and the whole is now on view.

Also by order of the Administrator-General.

1 D B B L C F gun in case, by Wm. Watson and Son.

1 S B B L rifle by Westley Richard, the property of the late J B Luke Esq, and 1 gold neck chain the property of the late Hassum Moosa.

N. B.—The gun and rifle will be sold at 3 p. m.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 48, Upper Colaba, opposite the old Light House, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood and satinwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sweet toned rosewood sympathetic grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer (nearly new), a handsome strong built victoria, a pair of handsome fast bay Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, a lady's saddle, real China and Japanese flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, the property of Surgeon-Major W. NOLAN, M. D., the same comprises rich fern, pattern glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, hotwater curry and partition dishes, biscuit box, spoons and forks, liquor stand, round waiter, breakfast cruet, egg boiler, butter pot, bottle stands, table and piano candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and satinwood furniture such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot with mirrorglass, dumbwaiter, round, pier, oval, side, writing and Madras pattern dressing and wash-hand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low, folding reclining bentwood folding, baby's, and mallet pattern arm without arm chairs, carved chiffonier with book case, tripod, hat and toilet stands, corner whatnots and brackets, drawingroom cabinets, a first class sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, piano stool, handsome brass and iron mixed bedstead complete, camp and baby's cots and cradle, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, handsome mirror glass door, clothes press with drawers, bedrooms of a couch, real china and Japanese flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Cambay carpets, Persian rug, firstrate oil painting and oleographs, parian figures and marble vases, bath dispense and coolroom furniture, utensils, kerosine oil cooking stove, water filter, &c., &c.

AT 2 p.m.

1 handsome strong built light victoria.
1 pair handsome fast bay Arab horses.
Sets of single and double harness, lady's saddle.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHETWADY 5th LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuages or dwelling houses, standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khetwady 5th lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Khetwady 5th lane, on the west partly by the property of Goculdas Tejpal, partly by the property of the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, and partly by the property of Dhondiraj Vinayek Biwalker, on the north by the property of Nundcoonabai, and on the south by the property of the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, and which said messuages or dwelling houses, are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under Nos. 4, 6 and 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, CHINA PICTURES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The valuable library of a gentleman containing upwards of 1,500 volumes relating to history, English and French biographical memoirs, English and French romances, poetry, natural history, botany, dictionaries, &c. Also some valuable pictures, comprising Leech's original sketches in maple frames, and some valuable China ornaments, musical box, book cases with glass doors, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view eight days before the date of sale.

SALE of valuable Land and Bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Thursday, the 19th day of August, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 3,805 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Nos. 705, 706, 708 and 307, and New Survey Nos. 7,912 and 19-7,910 together with the commodious upperstoried bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No.

all of which premises are situated on the south side of the Public Road called Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort, and are bounded on the east by a private passage of Messrs. Dinshaw and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on the west by the property of Juggonnath Narayenjee, on the south by the property of Muthoorabai, wife of Narayen Dhurmajee Mistry, and on the north by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,

41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On FRIDAY the 16th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

The property of a European Gentleman, a pair of a hunting Dog and a Bitch of Bokhara Breed, which may be seen at the premises from 12 a m to 6 p m daily

On account and at the risk of A Doolubdass and Co and by order of whom it may concern—

662—15-1 Case containg 6 pieces very superior Black Venetian Cloth

One Centrifugal Pump, discharges 80,000 Gallons of Water in an hour

One Theodolite

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

LEATHES AND Co.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HUMMUM STREET.

LEATHES and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Commercial Sale Rooms a quantity of household and office furniture, an English iron safe, fitted with a Chubbs lock, and a number of miscellaneous articles. Sale to commence at 3 p.m. this day precisely.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored prints.
1 „ white woollen flannel.
1 „ coloured silk satin.
2 „ white doria.
1 bale bed covers, table covers, napkins, &c.
6 „ grey drill.
4 „ grey shirtings.
3 „ grey dhoties, 9-10 yards.
1 case Tertia Britannia metal and wire.
48 kegs iron nails, of flat and sharp points.
About 25 tons old steel springs.
1 grain cleaning machine,
5 cases Angostura bitters,
2 „ chlorozone fluid and powder.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—ex. s.s. "Altamare."

M—2-10—9 cases Matches,
S P
LB —1-25—25 cases slate pencils.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of English pier glasses, Hink's Kerosine lamps, superior porcelainware, iron bedsteads, musical boxes, velvet carpets, bentwood Vienna furniture, &c., at Church-gate Street, opposite the old *Times of India* Buildings.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of whom it may concern, a large varied consignment of rich porcelain ware, such as dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, rich English pier glasses in guilt frame of various sizes, Hink's Wright and Butler table and 3, 4 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, musical boxes, very handsome oleographs of sizes, velvet and Brussels carpets, fancy wall mirrors in velvet frame with kerosine lamps, handsome iron four post bedsteads, cutlery, fancy flower vases, marble table ornaments and English-made drawing room suit, handsome bentwood Vienna furniture, consisting of baba chairs, bed-room chairs, sofas, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished inlaid household furniture, such as circular table with marble top, round teapoys with marble top, almyra with plate glass doors, pier tables, &c., and lot of sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property is on view.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, next door to H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, a small printing establishment complete, fit for magazine and job-work, type almost new and excellently assorted, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th August next, at 3 p. m.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as chairs, cupboards, couches, bedsteads &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong second hand office shigram.
1 handsome English-built four-seated open carriage
1 fast-trotting grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes in single and double harness

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bombay terminus.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p m Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, lost luggage, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING KING & Co. Bombay, or KING HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August, at 6 p.m.

C. M. H. MERRIMAN,
F. C. MACRAE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOARD AND SUPERVISION OF STUDIES.

THE Rev. J. E. DOBSON, U.P. Minister, is prepared to receive Boarders in Edinburgh, boys or young gentlemen sent home from abroad to attend School or College, to direct their Studies, supervise home preparation, and carefully attend to their moral and religious training.

A thoroughly comfortable home offerred.

References exchanged.

1 India Buildings, Victoria Street, Edinburgh, Scotland
or to the Rev. JAMES SHEPHERD, M.D.,
Mission House, Udaipur, Rajputana.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. F. Forbes Adam and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July, 1886.

ESTATE of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD WILLIAM WEST, deceased, late Political Agent at Kattyawar.

All persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as attorneys to Dr. EDWARD HARLEY RAYNSFORD LANGLEY, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate at their office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Bombay, within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after the expiration of which period the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executrix in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 370 OF 1870.

KARMALI RAHIMBHOY and IBRAHIM RAHIMBHOY, respectively Khoja Muslim Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, late Minors, by Cazbai their next friend, but now of full age, and MIR-ALI RAHIMBHOY and RAHIMUTBAI respectively Khoja Muslim, Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Infants under the age of sixteen years, by Kajbai widow of DHARAMSEY IBRAHIM, their guardian *ad litem*............Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY and AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY, Khoja Muslim, inhabitants of Bombay, and residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, aforesaid............Defendants

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the following immoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in nine Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the sale if not completed will be continued on THURSDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, the testator, in the above suit, and of the above Defendants, as his executors in the several Lots next hereinafter described that is to say:—

LOT No. 1.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Pestonji Narelwala's Oart, with the message, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wadi Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 53, New Survey No. 3,602, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 1, 2 and 10, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and the east by the Belvedere Hill Road, on or towards the south by Wadi Bunder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Hormusji Setna, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Kelly and other tenants of the Defendants, and are now occupied by Mr. R. McMarran and other tenants of the said Defendants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (on which a message, tenement or dwelling house which has since been burnt down formerly stood) situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, or Khaduk in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,320, New Survey No. 2,947, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully which is common to the premises herein described, and the house of Sambhaji Govind, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street, on or towards the east by the gully common to the premises herein described, and the house of Hajibhai Lallji, and on or towards the west by the gully common to the premises herein described and the house of Haji Abdoola, and which said land was formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Solaman Eskail, and is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,737, New Survey No. 2,951 and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 22 to 24, and are bounded as follows. That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Lalji Ludha, and partly by the house of Solaman Daniel, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street or Khaduk, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Lalji Ludha, and on or towards the west by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Ismail Nensey and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Usman Vydnia, and are now occupied by Defendants or their tenant, Tokersey Jewraj.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shamji Hussaji Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1021, New Survey No. 2,789, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 169 to 171, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Meerally Mahomed, on or towards the south by the gully, common to the premises herein described and the house of Goolam Husein Teja, on or towards the east by the gully entirely belonging to the house of Mulji Dewji, and on or towards the west by Shamjee Hussaji Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Khuifan Ruttonsey and Abdoola Hussain, as tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the east side of Khoja Street or Khara Talao, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,339, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Sooltanje, on or towards the south by Lot No. 6, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Gujrabai, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street or Khara Talao, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenant, Heera Lakha, but is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Chima Butcher Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabout, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,338, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Gujrabai, widow of Jamaldin Sakoor, and partly by Lot No. 5, on or towards the south by the house used as a stable belonging to Memon Haji Umar, on or towards the east by Chima Butcher Street, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenants, but is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 7.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling house, known as Forbes' house and other buildings standing thereon, situate partly on the east side of Mazagon Road, and partly on the north side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the south partly by the property of Tar Mahomed Ahmed Bawa, and partly by Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the Valpakhadi Road, and partly by Lot No. 8, and on or towards the west by the Mazagon Road, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Defendant's tenants.

LOT NO. 8.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground occupied by the house of one Hoossein sepoy, a Fazendari tenant, situate on the north side, Valpakhadi Road without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the south by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the G. I. P. Railway Line and partly by Valpakhadi Road, and on or towards the west by Lot No. 7, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Fazendari tenant, Hoosein sepoy.

LOT NO. 9.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground (whereon huts have been built by several people on sufferance) situate on the south side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Huson Chotain, on or towards the east by the property of Tyeb Gunee, and on or towards the west by Valpakhadi Road, and which said land was formerly vacant, but is now occupied by several persons who have built huts upon it on sufferance.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the said Plaintiffs, No. 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. TOBIN and ROUGHTON, Attorneys for the said Defendants, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES 6 YEARS IN FORCE, EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 35
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..........As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8

Fourth and succeeding insertions.... 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..........8 As. per line.
Second do..........4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..........2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1
Each succeeding line..........„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.		
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15	0
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7	8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3	12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum..........Rs 12
Half-yearly..........„ 6
Quarterly..........„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum..........Rs. 12
Half-yearly..........„ 6
Quarterly..........„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor's of the *Bombay Gazette*.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bank of Bombay, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Rialto (s), from Hull ; and Brindisi (s), London. Yesterday :—Zambesi (s), from Hongkong ; Commilla (s), Busreh ; F. V. Lancken, Mauritius ; and Clan Mackay (s), Middlesbrough.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ebenezer, for Mauritius ; Sumatra (s), Aden, Huddeah and Jeddah ; Armenia (s), Antwerp ; Gwalior (s), and Medusa (s), Trieste, &c.

Fair.—The annual *Nag Panchmi* fair will be held this day at Bellasis Junction Road, near the Nagpada Tank.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Zambesi, Rialto, Brindisi and Clan Mackay entered, and the s. s Armenia left the dock yesterday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 10th July 1886 was 41,994 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 6,187.

Accident at the Prince's Dock.—Yesterday, about noon, Pandoo Ragoo, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock, sustained a severe lacerated wound to his left foot, by some iron rails falling off a lorry. He was removed the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Found Dead.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a newborn male child, which was found lying in an advanced state of decomposition on the seashore at Mahaluxmee. The following verdict was recorded :—That the body of the child was found dead, but under what circumstances it came by its death, there is no evidence to say.

A Pick-pocket.—Ismail Ebrahim, who was discharged from the Sassoon Reformatory Institution on the 3rd April last, after serving a term of seven years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing Rs. 2-7, from the pocket of Toolsa Gooja. The accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the money from the complainant's pocket. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Gamblers.—Poonja Goolabchund, Bhugwandass Dulubdass, and six others were yesterday charged at the instance of Constable Wilson, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming on Monday afternoon, in a common gaming house at Kandwady, with cards, dice and money. They were all convicted. Accused Nos. 1 and 2, on admitting three previous convictions for a similar offence, were each sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a further term of fifteen days' similar imprisonment. Five others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the remaining one Rs. 5.

Committed to the Sessions.—Three B. B. & C I. Railway policemen, named Jugmohunsing Doorgasing, Succaram Urjoon, and Hyder Sulliman, were yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, accused No. 1 with having, on the 1st ultimo, extorted by intentionally putting Murree Jowjee in fear of injury, by accusing him with theft, and thereby dishonestly inducing him to deliver a sum of Rs. 30, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 with aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Rele, appeared for the three accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the day in question, Murree Jowjee, who is a hamal in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, was crossing the railway line near the Grant Road station with some planks on his head, when accused No. 1 arrested him, and kept him in custody, charging him with the theft of the planks. Murree begged hard to be let off, explaining the reason he was carrying the planks ; at this time the other two accused appeared on the scene, when accused No. 1, at the instigation of accused Nos. 2 and 3, demanded Rs. 30 for his release. Murree in the meantime had sent for his wife, and through her obtained a loan of Rs. 30 from a Marwarree and gave it to the accused. Not being satisfied with this amount, they demanded a further sum of Rs. 10, and while this sum was being procured and paid to the accused, the havildar happened to come up on the spot, and the whole matter was brought to light.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Captain R. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for London, Brindisi and Venice, with the European mails and the following additional passenger :—

For Brindisi.—Mr. S. N. Fraser.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Victoria, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MEETINGS OF MILL COMPANIES.

THE EMPRESS S. AND W. COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. Cotton presiding. The following report was submitted to the meeting :—

"Your directors have now the pleasure to submit for your approval the accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1886, and in doing so, have much pleasure in being able to congratulate the shareholders on the improved position of the industry since the issue of their circular, dated January 16th. The statement of profit and loss shows that the year's earnings amount to Rs. 1,10,018-6-5 ; of this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 54,996-12-0 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,021-10-5 available for division. In order to pay the usual dividend of ten per cent. for the year, the sum of Rs. 70,775 is required, and to meet this, your directors propose that Rs. 15,753-5-7 should be transferred from reserve fund account. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the percentage that should be yearly set aside to cover depreciation. Your directors have, as you know, followed the practice most generally adopted by most well managed mills in Europe, viz., 5 per cent. on first cost. Five per cent. may appear large, but it must be borne in mind that depreciation is not the result of wear and tear alone, but may also be caused by new inventions and improvements. Every improvement in machinery reduces the dividend earning power of the older mills, and your directors therefore think that provision should be made so that if at any time it becomes necessary to replace the present plant, the means for so doing will be forthcoming without having to make a fresh issue of shares and without curtailment of dividends. Your directors have thought it due to you that they should fully explain their reason for writing off depreciation as a charge. Were they to treat it as a residue of profit only, then the year's account would show as under :—Net earnings Rs. 1,10,018-6-5 ; dividend of 10 per cent. Rs. 70,775 ; balance carried to reserve or depreciation account Rs. 39,243-6-5. Your directors have made arrangements with the Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited, to allow them to use water from the company's tank, and for a right of way over the company's road on payment of an annual rent, and in consideration of the Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited, agreeing to sell to the company, when called upon so to do, a plot of ground which, with a strip of your own land adjoining it, will make a valuable site for a second mill. Your directors have in contemplation the erection of a second mill, but before moving in the matter, will submit their proposal for your approval."

The report was adopted, and it was resolved to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. Messrs. E. Spinner and D. Gostling were re-appointed directors, and Mr. T. Lidbetter was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 225.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. G. Cotton presided yesterday over the annual meeting of this company, when the following report was placed before the shareholders :—

"Your directors have now the pleasure to submit a statement of profit and loss for the year ended June 30th, 1886, and a balance sheet showing the Company's financial position on the closing day of the year. From the statement of profit and loss, it appears that the company's earnings for the twelve months amount to Rs. 1,11,631-7-0. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 37,040 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 74,591-7-0, which they recommend should be dealt with as under :—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 35,000 ; to reserve fund, Rs. 39,591-7-0 ; total, Rs. 74,591-7-0. The company's yarn is in fair demand at reasonable prices, but waste, of which the supply is limited, has advanced very considerably in prices, owing to an increased demand for new railways, and the larger consumption of your own mill since the completion of the extension. Your directors see no prospect of any increase in the supply of the raw material which is used by your company as ring spindles, which are most in favour and therefore likely to be used in the mills of the future, make but very little hard waste as compared with mules."

The report and accounts were unanimously approved of. A dividend of Rs. 5 per share, equivalent to 10 per cent., was declared. Mr. R. Gilbert was re-elected a director, and Mr. T. Lidbetter was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 225.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, Mr. G. Cotton in the chair. The following is the directors' report :—

"Your directors have now the pleasure to submit for your approval the accounts made up to June 30th, 1886. Bearing in mind the unsatisfactory state of trade during the first six months of the year, when the company only made a profit of Rs. 19,281-15-6, your directors consider the result of the year's working as satisfactory. Your mill now contains 31,788 spindles, and when the reeling room now in course of erection is completed, there will be room for some six or seven thousand additional spindles, which your directors purpose ordering immediately the building is ready to receive them. The statement of profit and loss shows a credit balance of Rs. 1,10,444-6-5, but as Rs. 13,924-12-5 was brought forward from last year's account, the year's net earnings amount to Rs. 96,519-10-0 only. Your directors, in pursuance of their policy of amply providing in each year for depreciation, have resolved to transfer to depreciation account Rs. 39,968. The capital expenditure on 30th June 1885 was Rs. 6,37,310, and on 30th June 1886 the capital expended amounted to Rs. 9,61,412. Your directors have calculated depreciation at 5 per cent. on the mean between those two amounts. The amount so transferred may appear large for a new mill, but on fixing the percentage the board has been guided by the practice most generally adopted in the best managed mills in Europe. The transfer of Rs. 39,968 to depreciation fund leaves a balance of Rs. 70,476-6-5, out of which Rs. 16,903 5-4 has already been paid as an *ad-interim* dividend for the half-year ended December 31st, 1885, and the balance your directors propose to deal with as follows :—To dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended June 30th 1886, Rs. 33,000 ; to reserve fund account Rs. 20,573-1-1 ; Rs. 53,573-1-1."

M. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. R. Gilbert were re-elected directors, and Mr. T. Lidbetter was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 225. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend as recommended by the directors was declared.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

Mr. Cotton again presided over the annual meeting of the shareholders of this company, when the following report was adopted :—

"Your directors have now the pleasure to submit the accounts made up to June 30th, 1886. Spinning commenced in September, but it was the middle of January before the mill was in full work and commenced to make a profit upon its working. The outturn and quality of yarn produced by your machinery is satisfactory and in every respect equal to your directors' expectations. Ring spinning is new to Bombay, and, as with all new machinery, little difficulties in organising and teaching the hands have had to be overcome. It may still take some little time before the mill will be working at its best. At present the mill contains 20,000 spindles, but as opportunity serves, your directors propose adding some 5,000 to 7,000 spindles, for which the mill has steam power and room. An increase in the number of spindles will reduce the cost of the mill per spindle and the cost of production per pound. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company has earned Rs. 55,291-2-9 since it has been in full work. Of this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 21,424-2-0 to depreciation account, and propose dealing with the balance, Rs. 33,867-0-9, in the following manner :—To a dividend for the half-year of Rs. 25 per share Rs. 21,000 ; to reserve fund, Rs. 12,867-0-9 ; total Rs. 33,867-0-9."

As in the case of the other mills, resolutions were unanimously passed carrying out the recommendations made in the report. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and E. Spinner were re-elected directors, and Mr. T. Lidbetter was appointed auditor. A dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. 25 per share.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman for presiding.

HIGH COURT.—Aug. 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO COTTON.

TRICUM PANACHUND *vs.* THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff's claim was for delivery to him of certain cotton bales, or for payment of their value, and for an injunction in respect of the cotton, which was sent from Wadhwan to Bombay by the first defendants' railway. Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for the defendant, Vadilal Choonilal ; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant Mugunlal Purbhoodas. There was no appearance for the defendant Kesavlal Vasantram. The name of the first defendant, the B. B. Railway Company, was struck out by consent of the parties.

The plaintiff's case is this. The defendant, Kesavlal, residing at Visnaghur, carried on business in Bombay through his agents, the firms of Venichund Joita and Mugunlal Purbhoodas. Kesavlal had for some time past been in insolvent circumstances, and the two firms in Bombay were his creditors to a large amount. In order, however, that those two firms should be repaid the sums of money due to them from Kesavlal, they entered into a conspiracy by which the latter agreed to purchase cotton for ready delivery either on the pretext of paying ready cash, or on the faith of hoondies drawn upon one or other of the two firms referred to, which were never intended to be accepted or paid. On such pretexts, he got possession of large quantities of cotton, arranging that it should be consigned by him to Bombay, and sold by the two firms for the benefit of the conspirators. In pursuance of such conspiracy, Kesavlal purchased large quantities of cotton at Wudhwan and other places on various false pretences without paying for it, and consigned it for the two firms at Bombay on the defendants' firm of Vadilal Choonilal. He purchased 920 maunds, equal to 110 bales of cotton, of the value of Rs. 8,200, from the plaintiff, and obtained delivery on the pretence that his man had gone to fetch the moneys and would presently return with them. Having thus obtained delivery of the cotton, Kesavlal consigned it in the names of Vadilal Choonilal and Damodhur Tapidas as consignors to the firm of Vadilal Choonilal in Bombay. The plaintiff never got the money ; and he said that, had it not been for the false pretences of Kesavlal, he would not have parted with the bales of cotton. Kesavlal had since stopped payment. The cotton had arrived in Bombay, and the plaintiff had discovered that, in order the more successfully to carry out the fraud, the defendants other than the Railway Company, or one or other of them, had erased from the bales of cotton the marks which were formerly on them ; and the marks of the firms of Venichund Joita and Mugunlal Purbhoodas had been placed on them. The two firms above named and the defendants' firm of Vadilal Choonilal were to receive the cotton and dispose of it, whereby all traces of it would be lost ; and the plaintiff would not only lose the cotton, but even the money due to him by Kesavlal. The firm of Vadilal Choonilal were, as the plaintiff believed, acting in collusion with the other firms, and had tried to prevent the plaintiff from taking action in the matter. They falsely alleged that, since the cotton had been delivered in Bombay, plaintiff had received the money from Kesavlal.

The defendant Mugunlal Purbhoodas, after denying the material allegations of the plaint, said it was entirely untrue that any conspiracy had been entered into with Kesavlal. The account with him commenced in November 1883, prior to which date it had been agreed between them that Mugunlal should do business for Kesavlal, accepting and paying hoondies to be drawn by Kesavlal on his firm, and that out of the proceeds of the hoondies, Kesavlal was to purchase cotton and consign it to Mugunlal's firm in Bombay. The total of the debit side of the account stood at Rs. 1,37,379, the total on the credit side being Rs. 1,27,304, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,075. This defendant did not admit that the cotton consigned to him was cotton purchased by Kesavlal from the plaintiff. He had not erased any marks on the bales ; on the contrary, the 109 bales in question bore this defendant's marks in Gujeratee before they left Wadhwan for Bombay. This defendant said he was entitled to the 109 bales of cotton, and to sell them and retain the proceeds against the amount due to him from Kesavlal.

Mr. Macpherson raised the following issues :—Whether the seventh defendant, Mugunlal Purbhoodas, entered into any conspiracy as alleged in the plaint? Whether the allegations in the plaint about the conspiracy are true? Whether the 109 bales mentioned in the plaint were purchased from the second defendant, Kesavlal Vasantram? Whether, if so, the second defendant obtained possession of the 109 bales from the plaintiff by means of any offence or fraud? Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the 109 bales of cotton or the proceeds thereof? And a general issue as to whether the plaintiff or the seventh defendant was entitled to the 109 bales?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said his clients acted as special carting agents, entering into contracts with various merchants for the carriage of cotton from Wadhwan to Bombay. They took delivery at Wadhwan, sent the cotton by railway to Bombay, and delivered it in Bombay. That was the arrangement under which they began to work with Kesavlal. Before they received the 109 bales, they had received notices from various parties of Kesavlal's insolvency. The railway company afterwards delivered the bales to the learned counsel's clients ; and the latter claimed the charges they had incurred. They were bound to come here and defend the claims made to the goods.

The Judge thought it would have been better to have dismissed Mr. Kirkpatrick's clients until the claim to the cotton had been clearly established in favour of one of the disputing parties.

Damodhur Tapidas, a partner in the firm of Vadilal Choonilal, said his firm entered into contracts at Wadhwan for the carriage of cotton to Bombay. They entered into a contract with Kesavlal's firm in September 1883. These goods, being in dispute, were detained in Bombay. It was an oral arrangement ; they received the cotton at the presses in the Wadhwan market, sent it by railway, and delivered it in Bombay. They paid the railway charges in Bombay, and Kesavlal paid them at Wadhwan. If the balance was not paid at Wadhwan, the last consignment of cotton was detained by them. Kesavlal owed them a balance of Rs. 10,018 1-0, and they declined to deliver the last consignment, to which various claims were now laid. The rest of the evidence related to a matter of accounts between the disputing parties.

The hearing of further evidence was proceeded with.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE DIVORCE CASE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

In the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice on July 16, Sir James Hannen and a special jury had before them the case of Crawford *v.* Crawford (the Queen's Proctor showing cause). Originally the petition was that of Mr. Donald Crawford, M.P., for one of the divisions of Lanarkshire, for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the alleged adultery of his wife, Virginia Mary Crawford, with the co-respondent, Sir Charles Dilke. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Butt, without a jury, on the 12th of February last, the result of the proceedings being that his lordship found that the respondent had committed adultery, but that Sir Charles Dilke, against whom he ruled that there was no evidence, was dismissed from the suit, with costs. Subsequently the Queen's Proctor intervened to prevent the decree *nisi* which had been granted to the petitioner being made absolute, alleging principally that material facts had not been brought to the knowledge of the court. Then application was made on behalf of Mrs. Crawford and Sir Charles Dilke to appear and plead in the intervention ; but the application was refused by Sir James Hannen, whose decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal. Recently Sir Charles obtained leave in chambers to have his name struck off the record. These are shortly the main facts of the case, which now comes before the court on the Queen's Proctor's intervention.

The case was to have been heard before Sir James Hannen alone ; but, at the wish of the learned president, it was arranged that it should be heard before a special London jury, to avoid a Chelsea elector being summoned. Owing to a panel of sixty jurymen having to answer to their names, the court was crowded with them and with those immediately interested in the case. Amongst those sworn to try the case was Professor Beesly, who, however, was objected to and retired ; another juryman filling his place.

Sir Walter Phillimore, Q. C., and Mr. H. B. Deane appeared for the Queen's Proctor ; Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. R.S. Wright, for the petitioner ; and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., for Mrs. Crawford ; and Mr. Murphy, Q.C., held a watching brief on behalf of "an interested person." The Attorney-General (Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P.) and Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., watched the case on behalf of Sir Charles Dilke.

Shortly before half-past ten Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Ashton Dilke, accompanied by Mr. George Lewis, came into court : and subsequently Sir Charles Dilke entered. They occupied seats at the solicitors' table. Only those engaged in the case were admitted into court.

Sir Walter Phillimore, in opening the case for the Queen's Proctor, gave an outline of the proceedings that have already taken place, commencing with the marriage of the petitioner, Mr. Donald Crawford, with the respondent, Virginia Mary Smith, which took place on the 27th of July, 1881, he being forty-four years of age and the lady eighteen. He mentioned the various places at which Mr. and Mrs. Crawford resided in London after the marriage, and also the acquaintance of and visits to Sir Charles Dilke at Sloane Street, Chelsea. He then gave an account of the result of the former trial, and stated the reasons that had induced the Queen's Proctor to intervene, the principal one being that the decree was obtained through the suppression of material facts. Counsel referred to the law on the subject, and then stated shortly the case for the Queen's Proctor. Referring to the alleged confession, he said that Mrs. Crawford told her husband that Sir Charles Dilke had called upon her and made love to her, and that he met her by appointment at a house in Tottenham court-road, where they committed adultery on the 23rd of February, 1882. There was no doubt that the house suggested as that at which the assignation was made and the alleged act of adultery took place was 65, Warren Street, Tottenham Court Road. She told her husband that that was the first occasion, and that Sir Charles visited her and she visited him at his house in Sloane Street : and that he visited her at her house in Young Street, and that there acts of adultery took place. That was during the session of 1882. Counsel then referred to the occasions on which the adultery had been committed at the house in Warren Street on the 23rd of February, 1882, and also on the 13th of February, 1883, pointing out that they were the only specific days on which the lady had confessed her adultery to her husband. Coming to the confession of Mrs. Crawford, which was made on the 18th of July, 1885, he said that that concluded the evidence which had been given at the first trial, observing at the same time that certain revolting incidents had to be given—such, for instance, as that she had entered the bed with Sir Charles Dilke while it was occupied by another woman. Mrs. Crawford kept a diary, in which were contained the intials "C. W. D.," and also of Captain Forster. In consequence of the Queen's Proctor's intervention, some inquiries had been made, and certain evidence would be submitted to the jury. In the first place, Mrs. Crawford alleged that the servants at Sir Charles Dilke's house used to let her in ; but they would be called on behalf of the Queen's Proctor to state that they did not let her in as alleged. In regard to the servant Sarah, she had been in the service of Sir Charles for some years, and she would deny the statement of Mrs. Crawford in regard to her. Respecting Fanny, she was nurse to Sir Charles Dilke's only son by his first wife. She left his service many years ago when the son went abroad, and she only came occasionally on Sundays to see her sister Sarah. She had been twice seen by Sir Charles Dilke's solicitors, but she had great objections to appearing in court, and she could not now be found. The Queen's Proctor would call Sir Charles Dilke, who would deny on oath that he ever committed adultery with Mrs. Crawford at Warren-street or anywhere else. Counsel then informed the jury that Mrs. Crawford had been subpœnaed and was in attendance, so that she could be called as a witness ; and thus they would be in a position, at all events, to hear her version of the matter in the witness-box. There were certain discrepancies in the statement of Mrs. Crawford. The Queen's Proctor having got a date and a place from Mrs. Crawford, it became his duty to make inquiry as to the truth of the allegation. Inquiry had been made at the house, 65, Warren-street, and it was discovered that the landlady, Mrs. Davis, had been an old servant of Sir Charles's, and was also a pensioner of his family. That person would be prepared to say that Mrs. Crawford was never in her house. To that contradiction would be added that of Sir Charles Dilke, who would, he believed, prove that it would be an utter impossibility for him to have been at the house on the day or at the time stated. As to the other date he was not in a position to give the jury much information beyond the denial of Sir Charles Dilke. The coachman of Sir Charles Dilke would, be called, and would depose as to the visits of his master to Mrs. Crawford. He used to take his stand opposite the house, and could see into the room where Mrs. Crawford and Sir Charles Dilke were sitting, and he would depose that there were no acts of impropriety between them, so far as he could see. There was a certain Mrs. Rogerson, an old acquaintance of Sir Charles Dilke's whom it was intended to call as a witness at the last trial ; but this could not be done by reason of her illness. She, however, would now be called, and would deny that she had acted as an intermediary between Mrs. Crawford and Sir Charles Dilke. In conclusion counsel said that this was a summary of "a tangled and complicated case." He proposed, first of all, that the shorthand notes of the previous trial should be read, and then he would call Mrs. Crawford.

Sir James Hannen : Oh, no. That must be left entirely to me.

Sir Walter Phillimore : As your lordship pleases. I shall then ask that Sir Charles Dilke be examined.

Sir James Hannen : I must say I cannot assent to that. The issue lies on the Queen's Proctor. He must lay before the jury such evidence as he thinks will establish his case.

Sir Walter Phillimore : Very well ; that will settle the matter with regard to the conduct of the case. First of all, you will be informed as to what took place on the last trial, and secondly, you will have the evidence which the Queen's Proctor has obtained since the last trial.

The notes of evidence given at the trial on the 13th of February were then read by Mr. Bargrave Deane, one of the junior counsel, and occupied the time of the court from a quarter to twelve until five minutes to one.

It was then proposed to read the letters which had passed at the former trial, and after some discussion they were put in and read. It appeared that the originals were not put in evidence at the former trial, as Mrs. Crawford was absent, but were treated as though they had been. Some of them, however, were not in evidence at the last trial, and they were now read by Sir Walter Phillimore, but were not of any importance. The two anonymous letters published at the last trial were also read. In one of the letters to Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Crawford said that she was "horribly afraid of Sir Charles Dilke fighting the case?

Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke was then examined by Sir W. Phillimore, who said : You were member for Chelsea, and have held various offices in the Government?—Yes.

Did your family know that of the Smiths?—Yes, ever since 1868. My brother married one of Mr. Smith's daughters.

When did that marriage take place?—About 1874. My brother died in 1882, leaving a widow and three children.

Was Mrs. Crawford the fourth daughter of Mr. Smith?—I can hardly now distinguish at this time between Mrs. Barron, Mrs. Priestly, and Mrs. Crawford. My wife died in 1874.

You live in Sloane-street?—Yes ; I was born in the house. After my wife died, my grandmother, Mrs. Chatfield, kept house for me, and the younger of the Smith children were frequently brought there for me.

Were you present at Mrs. Crawford's marrriage?—I now think I was not.

Did you call on her at various hotels at the time she has stated?—I think not. I was in Paris on French negotiations at the time.

Did you make love to her at any of those hotels or kiss her?—No ; certainly not. I had met Mr. Donald Crawford two or three times before his marrriage. I was in London on the 23rd of February 1882.

On that day did you make an assignation with Mrs. Crawford to meet you anywhere?—Most certainly not.

Do you know the house 65, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road?—I do. I know some one still living there. She is a French lady, whom I called Hannah. Sometimes she is called Mrs. Davis.

What part of the house does she occupy?—I believe that now she occupies the same two rooms she previously did. It is a large tenement house.

What did you know about her?—Her elder sister Rosina, was for twenty-three years in the service as nurse of the Dilke family. I have always spoken of her as Hannah. She was pensioned after she became unable to work. She married abroad a cousin, who died, and then she came back to live in Warren-street.

How often did you visit her?—I should think once or twice a year. I really cannot say for certain.

Did you ever take Mrs. Crawford to that house or meet her there?—Certainly not.—Or to any house?—Never to any house.

Mr. Matthews.—Was she ever regularly in your father's service?

Witness.—I do not know. I was a child at the time. I know that my father and grandfather had a great regard for her.

I did not ask you about that ; when was she in your service?—In 1875.

For how long?—Something under a year.

In what capacity?—In the nursery. She was under the head nurse, who was a Scotchwoman.

What was her name?—I do not know her name ; I was not living in my own house at the time.

I do not want explanations, I asked you for her name. Was that the only time Anne de Soulavy was in your service?—She was in my service at the end of 1871.

Did she leave you after a few months?—I do not know at all. She was under the head nurse.

What became of her then ; when did you see her again?—I do not know. I remember her living at Petersham and Peckham for some years.

When did she come to Warwick-street?—I think in 1880 or 1881.

What allowance did you make her when she lived in Warwick-street?—I allowed her from her sister's death 40*l*. a year.

Was that all?—Yes.

Did you make her any presents?—No.

Was that money paid through a bank?—It was paid by my solicitors.

Now let us have no mistake about this. You say you never went with a lady to 65, Warwick-street?—Certainly.

Were you there in 1882?—I should say in the spring of 1882.

In 1883, how often were you there?—I should think once or twice.

Not more?—No.

Was the house in Warwick-street a house in which there were bells for the different floors?—Yes.

Was the large back room used as a sort of bedroom and sitting-room combined?—I do not think I ever saw the back room. The front room was the room I was always in.

I take it that you say it is quite untrue that you have been there frequently, scores of times, with a lady?—Absolutely untrue.

Who used to open the door to you when you went there?—I should say she always opened the door.

Did you speak French to her?—Yes.

Do you remember a number of persons named Hellier who lived there in the parlour?—No.

Have not they frequently opened the door to you?—I do not remember any one opening the door to me.

You say it is wholly untrue that you repeatedly went here with a lady, and were locked up in the back bed-room of the house?—I do.

Did Fanny ever live there?—I have heard so since the case began. I never knew her there at all. She was in my service.

Had you any mistress called Fanny in 1883 or 1884?—No.

Or any mistress you called Fanny?—No.

Did you know that Fanny Graves used to come to your house?—No, I did not know.

On Sundays?—I have heard that.

From whom?—From one of the servants.

Who told you?—I do not know ; I know it was one of the servants from whom we took the statements.

Was it a man or a woman?—I think it was from Shanks or the other footman.

Whom do you mean by "we" when you say "from whom we took the statement?"—My solicitor and myself.

You do not know where Fanny was living between March 1883, and July 1884?—I only know in a cursory way. There was some mystery about it.

Did she disappear at the date of the last trial, so that no trace of her could be found?—I think so.

Had she been living at the last trial at a house in Essex, to which your solicitor had sent her?—I had heard so.

You had heard she had been sent to his shooting box in Essex!—Yes ; he told me she had been attacked by detectives, and was threatned with perjury.

And after the last trial she turned up, and made a statement to your solicitor in the month of April this year, and then disappeared again?—Yes.

Why did you wish to prevent any detectives employed by Mr. Crawford from seeing Fanny?—I never took any part in the matter. I simply was informed of it.

Do you know Mrs. Ruff?—No.

Were you paying for Fanny's keep while she was with Mrs. Ruff?—No.

Did you ever mention the house in Warren-street to Mrs. Crawford?—I do not know that I did. It is very unlikely.

Do I understand that the habits of life which you have described were absolutely invariable?—There was only one exception. Occasionally, if I was not going out of town on Saturday, and therefore might be at the office early on Monday, I did not leave home for the office till half-past eleven or twelve on Saturday.

You left the Foreign Office at the end of 1882 and went to the Local Government Board?—Yes ; on the 28th of December.

After that you had no more Foreign Office visitors?—Oh yes, I had. There were only two members of the Cabinet who saw the Foreign Office despatches, and they continued to come to me. I did this work in addition to that of the Local Government Board. Practically, I retained the Foreign Office duties as well.

Have you any recollection of the 23rd February 1882?—Yes ; because several letters passed between Lord Granville and myself on that day.

Have you any independent recollection?—No ; but the letters fix the date absolutely.

Let me see the diary you kept.—You had better see the letters first.

I ask for the diary. What is the entry for the 23rd February?—Nothing but "Levee ; dined at House."

Is the diary in its original condition?—Yes ; it simply records the engagements I had to keep.

You have no recollection you say of Mrs. Crawford before her marriage?—Not apart from the other children.

Since her marriage you say you have only seen her once or twice?—I have never said anything of the kind. When they came to live in Sloane-street I constantly used to go in there to tea on Wednesdays, when the House of Commons rises early.

How often have you seen Mrs. Crawford at your own house?—Two or three times.

And has that been the whole of the intercourse you have had with her since her marriage?—Yes.

When she came to your house was it by appointment?—I do not think so.

You are not sure?—I have no recollection of making any appointment.

Have you told your footmen that Mrs. Crawford was coming?—Certainly not.

If they say you did it is untrue?—Yes.

Did you ever tell your servants that Mrs. Crawford was coming to see the pictures, and that you desired that the windows should be cleaned?—No ; I do not think Mrs. Crawford is a person who cares about pictures.

Had there ever been during those years a lady in your bed-room between eleven and twelve at night?—No ; never.

Did you ever hear from Mary Ann Gray that she had come upon a lady in your bed-room with her outer garments off?—Never.

Was Sarah ever in your room while you were dressing?—She used to bring newspapers, and tea or cocoa, up in the morning. No one ever came into my room while I was dressing.

Where were you on the 6th May?

Sir Charles Dilke.—I wish to ask your Lordship this question. In the examination-in-chief I was not asked with regard to the 6th of May.

The Judge.—I cannot exclude the evidence. You must answer the question as it is put to you.

Mr. Matthews.—Where were you on the 6th of May 1882.

Sir Charles Dilke.—I was in London.

Have you got your diary for that date?—Yes ; it is in Court.

Have you any other record of your movements on the Saturday?—No? but I have a vivid recollection.

Where do you say you went?—I went to Mr. Earl's at twelve, and remained there to lunch. He lunched at half-past one or a quarter to two. The fencing at my house always ceased at eleven in the morning.

Can you produce anything by which you can fix the hour at which you left home?—I cannot. Do you wish me to say what fixes it upon my mind. The 6th May was the date of the Phœnix Park murders, and I was asked to take the place occupied by Lord Frederick Cavendish.

[The diary referred to was here produced, and the Witness was asked for explanation as to certain parts which had been cut away from the pages at about the date of the 6th of May, and he replied that it was his habit where engagements were cancelled either to cut the entries out or to run his pen or pencil through them.]

Cross-examination continued.—I cannot say what engagements I had on the 4th and 5th May.

Can you say where you were on Dec. 8, 1882?—I was not in England, but abroad. This day is entirely new to me (after looking at his diary), and I beg your pardon, I was in London. I had got the wrong diary.

Have you any note of your engagements for that day?—Yes ; a dinner engagement in Piccadilly.

The House of Commons was up?—The House was not sitting then.

Anywhere else?—I was at a meeting with Sir Wm. Harcourt as to the Government of London Bill.

Did you see Mrs. Crawford that day?—There are a hundred chances that I might have passed her in the streets.

But did you meet her in any one particular place, and take her home with you?—Certainly not.

Here was a young married woman with whom you say your relations were very slight ; why had she come to see you?—I had seen her two or three times, and we got to know each other better as time wore on. I had seen her at Mr. Ashton Dilke's house after her marriage. She was looked upon as a member of the family.

Did you ever speak to Mr. Crawford about these visits of his wife?—When I met him I always asked about her, and called her by her Christian name.

Did you ever speak to her husband of these visits of a young married woman?—It never occurred to me. I met him two or three times at his own house. After her marriage we naturally got to know each other better. I cannot suggest anything in the way of business that had led her to call on me.

But why did she call on you?—Well, the topics of conversation had reference principally to what she was doing in Whitechapel and something to her husband's position.

What about her husband's position?—She said he was anxious to get a permanent place in any Scotch Home Rule scheme.

Did he himself ask for such an appointment?—No ; never.

He never asked for any service himself?—No ; but on the last occasion but one that I saw her I thought she was anxious that the place should be obtained.

Was that the reason why you called upon her!—I don't know whether that subject of conversation was alluded to, and I cannot say whether it was at my own house or not.

What time of the day were your visits to Mrs. Crawford?—I generally left my house about a quarter to twelve, when I called on Mrs. Ashton Dilke, and generally went to see Mrs. Crawford as well.

Did you ever write notes to Mrs. Crawford?—I have no recollection of having done so.

Or received notes from her?—I don't remember. I have searched, but cannot find any amongst my papers. My secretary would have addressed the envelopes and taken any notes, if there had been any.

Do you remember your interview with Captain Foster?—Yes ; but I cannot fix the date. It was sometime in the summer of last year. I saw him at the house of Mrs. Rogerson, in Victoria Street. She told me that Captain Foster had been introduced to her by Mrs. Crawford, and that he was very angry with me for having written letters to the War Office or the Horse Guards to blast his military career. I simply laughed at it, I thought so little of what she said. When I left he must have heard the door slam, for he ran after me down the stairs. He was very angry, extraordinarily so, and excited. I don't think I ever saw a man more angry and excited than he was. He used violent language and was beside himself with rage.

Nothing said about Mrs. Crawford?—Nothing.

Did he use bad language to you?—Yes ; he was very violent.

He called you a scoundrel, I believe?—I dare say he did. He asked me to fight him, and said he knew I was a good boxer and fencer.

Was all this about your writing to the Horse Guards?—I can't say. I thought somebody might have told him that I had written.

Had you said that he had been in intrigue with a lady?—Nothing was said about a lady, but he said that I was trying to blast his military career. The whole thing was ludicrous. I cannot give any suggestion as to the reason of it.

Had you mentioned the name of anybody with whom he had been carrying on an intrigue—with a young married lady, and said if he did not break off with Mrs. Crawford it might injure him in his career. I may have said that if divorce proceedings were taken it might injure him. When I heard of the supposed intimacy between Mrs. Crawford and Captain Foster I expressed regret. Mrs. Ashton Dilke may have spoken to me about the rumour several times.

The Court then adjourned.

LORD WOLSELEY AND CYPRUS.

Lord Wolseley presided at a lecture on "Cyprus," given on Monday, July 12, in the conference-room of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, by Sir Robert Biddulph, late High Commissioner of Cyprus. Sir Robert Biddulph in his lecture described graphically the island and its capital, its law-court system and financial condition. On our occupation of the island we found that reforms were needed in all directions. The present condition of the courts gave great satisfaction, and they stood as models to any Eastern country. With regard to the slave-trade, three clear cases of it were found, and orders were sent notifying that slavery could not exist in Cyprus. Looking at the financial aspect, they would find that the revenue gradually increased up to 1884, but that it had since diminished. He contended that the possession of Cyprus was advantageous to England—firstly, because it enabled us to give Turkey a practical example of the art of good government ; secondly, because of its great use in the event of military operations in Egypt ; and, thirdly, because it helped to extend British commerce. Lord Wolseley said he had the advantage of knowing something of Cyprus. When we first went there it was complained that it had the most unhealthy climate in the world. That never struck him as being so, although we had the misfortune to go there in a peculiarly bad season. Since that time the percentage of sickness, he believed, of the troops station sanctioned at Cyprus was less than in any other station in the world. Since the occupation of Egypt Cyprus had been the sanitarium to which we had sent a large proportion of our invalids every year. Immediately after the Suakim expedition in 1884 when the Guards were sickly, instead of keeping them at Cairo or Alexandria, they were sent to the highest point of Cyprus, where they picked up their former health, and came back in excellent condition.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT AND THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Mr. Bright, in challenging some statements made by General Showers in a letter to the *Daily News*, writes :—

Sir,—General Showers has written you a letter in which he strangely misrepresents me in connection with my speech at Birmingham. He charges me with describing the Irish people as "irreclaimably and ineradicably bad." There is not a word in my speech offensive to the Irish people. My quotation from the Hebrew prophet had application only to the Irishmen whom I have seen in Parliament since the election of 1880, and who are members of the conspiracy who have been described as "marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire." In regard to them I do not believe that the Ethiopian has changed his skin, or is likely to do it, whether the Government Bill is hereafter accepted or rejected. If the skin was or is changed we should not be threatened with the troubles which are predicted if Parliament does not surrender to the conspiracy.

As to the rest of General Showers's letter, his opinion seems to be that with a good majority Mr. Gladstone would have resisted Mr. Parnell but without it his only plan is to capitulate. But Mr. Gladstone asked for a good majority, and the nation supposed that he intended to resist and now we are required to join in the act of capitulation, which the late House of Commons has rejected, and which the country now seems still more resolutely to have also rejected. If General Showers has argued with the electors of Devonport as he does in his letter to your journal, I am not surprised that his name appears in the list of the unsuccessful candidates.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

There is much excitement in the southern part of Wabash, Indiana, over the finding of the skeleton of an Indian chief who was killed in the Indian war of 1812. A farmer named Daniel Swazee discovered the bones while walking along the bank of the Mississenewa River. The skull protruded out of the bank at a point where it had caved off. Swazee at once notified William Pecongo, chief of the Miami Indians, who have a reservation in the county, of his find, and by the chief's direction the skeleton, which was in perfect condition, was removed from its hiding-place. It was wrapped in blankets and encased in a large trough hewn out of a buckeye log. At the head of the skeleton was found a bucket of war paint, and ranged along its side were an old-fashioned silk handkerchief, a tin plate, two silver bracelets of plain design, a silver spoon in wood case, a beautiful silver necklace of elaborate design, two sets of leg-bands, made of silver and used in war dances, four silver thimbles, three plain silver finger-rings, a large funnel-shaped silver teapot, a tomahawk, with handle tipped with silver, carved in elegant designs, and several other interesting implements of ancient warfare. A number of relic-hunters laid eager hands upon these treasures ; but they were repelled by the remnant of the Miamis under the leadership of Chief Pecongo. The bones and relics were left in the rude coffin just as found, and were re-interred at a point a few feet back from the river. Indian sentinels are religiously guarding the grave.

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FATAL RIOTING IN BELFAST.

The July commemorations, which it was supposed had passed off quietly on Monday, July 12th, led to a riot in Belfast on Tuesday night, which was attended with loss of life, serious injury to many persons, and great destruction of property. It has been customary to have, as a sequel to the celebration of the 12th of July, a sham fight at Scarva, within a few miles of Belfast. This exhibition attracts a large number of Orangemen and others from the surrounding districts, and in the heated state of political feeling in Ulster at present it furnished an occasion for more enthusiasm and a larger assembly. The night of the 12th having passed over quietly the authorities were thrown off their guard, and the elaborate precautions which were taken to keep the peace on Monday were not repeated on Tuesday. Advantage was taken early in the afternoon of the absence of a number of the Orange party by the Roman Catholic populace to make an attack on the houses in the streets about the Grosvenor Road and Leeson Street, which are in the Protestant quarter. The Protestant inhabitants of these houses, then largely consisting of women and young persons, hastily collected a considerable force to repel it. The shutters were put up outside the windows in the lower stories of the houses, and preparations were made to protect their dwellings. The pavement was torn up, missiles were piled in readiness to receive the assailants, and the doors on the ground-floor were thrown open in case a retreat should be necessary. The attacking party advanced, and a volley of stones was sent into the throng who stood on the defensive at the border of the Protestant district. The effect was seen in the number of men, women, and children who were laid prostrate, and the cries mingled with the angry and defiant shouts of the combatants. The Protestant party being smaller in numbers were driven back, but, having been reinforced, returned to the fight and regained their position. No disposition was shown to give up the contest ; on each side it was fiercely maintained. There were only three policemen in the vicinity at the beginning, and they, being powerless to check the riot, went off for assistance. During their absence the fight continued with unabated fury, the Roman Catholic mob gradually gaining the advantage which their opponents obstinately resisted. Reinforcements came up in dribiets, and some time elapsed before the police were sufficiently strong to attempt to separate the hostile mobs. At length they succeeded in dividing them, their efforts being greatly aided by a heavy fall of rain. The Roman Catholic party, driven back in the direction of the Falls Road, showered stones on the house of the Protestant Mr. Donnell with great fury, smashing not only the glass, but the sashes and furniture of the rooms, and obliging the inmates to retreat to the back of the house. At length the rioters were cleared away ; many of them, like the police, having received severe injuries. Thus ended the first engagement, and quietness reigned in that portion of the town. Later in the evening, however, there was a collision of a similar kind in Durham Street, which lasted for nearly an hour. But the most alarming and disastrous riot took place in the neighbourhood of the brick-fields—an old battle-ground of the two parties. During the evening large crowds assembled along the Falls Road, apparently expecting an attack from the Shankhill quarter on the return of the Orangemen, who would be likely to retaliate for the attack made upon their houses. The usual preparations were made for a fight ; the roads were strewn with stones, and the footpaths in the back-streets had a pavement ripped up to supply missiles. A very small force of police was on duty, and the moment was favourable for a riot. A party of young men and boys were observed in Northumberland Street coming from the direction of Shankhill Road, and a rush was made towards them. They stood their ground, and were soon joined by others. Before long a considerable force was collected on both sides. Then a determined fight began ; street after street sending their contingent to take part in it, until all the avenues into the brick-fields, five in number, were crowded by the contending factions, who encountered each other with stones in the waste ground in front. Men and boys—cut, bruised, and bleeding—were laid low, shouts filled the air, and a scene of wild disorder prevailed. The whole strength of the police in this quarter, which is one of the most dangerous in the town, consisted of two constables, who, as soon as the fight began, ran off for reinforcements. At one time, when the Shankhill Road party had been driven back from the field into the streets, several shots were fired from the crowds in Dover Street. This caused the Falls Road party to retreat, and their opponents again advanced. Shots were also fired from Beverley Street and Percy Street, and the crowds here fell back also.

The fighting was then renewed in the open space with great fury. A small force of police endeavoured to separate them, but without success. Many were severely hurt by the missiles. At length having received sufficient help, they succeeded in driving the Shankhill Road party back into their own quarter, closely followed by their opponents who succeeded in getting sufficiently near the houses on the Shankhill Road side to smash the windows. This exasperated the Protestant party, and a renewed atttempt was made to drive off the Roman Catholic mob. Several shots were fired, and a constable states that he saw one of the Falls Road party deliberately aim a revolver at the opposing crowd and fire. The fire was returned, and the Roman Catholic mob again fell back. About twenty mounted police arrived at this juncture, but the fighting continued. The police drew their swords and struck about them right and left ; but the battle still went on. Several of the men were badly injured with stones. One of them was shot in the ankle, and had to be taken to the hospital. Strong reinforcements of police arrived, and one party succeeded in getting between the two mobs who were driven back into the irrespective quarters. While one of the parties of police were thus engaged, the crowd succeeded in getting behind them and hemmed them in. Shots were fired both in front and rear of the police, and stones were flung at them. The police fired down Percy Street, and the people retreated. Shots were fired from the houses in Dover Street in the direction of the brick-fields, and the police returned the fire. Both parties were held at bay with the utmost difficulty, while desultory shots continued to come from the direction of Dover Street and Beverley Street. At half-past eight a strong detachment of dragoons arrived, followed shortly afterwards by about 200 infantry, and formed a cross the brick-fields. A fierce struggle had meanwhile been going on in Northumberland Street where the police were stoned and fired on from the street corners. The police returned the fire, and soldiers coming to their aid, the worst of the rioting was over. Word was then brought of an affray in Durham Street. The two mobs were separated by a body of six or eight policemen, who were subjected to very rough treatment. The street was in perfect darkness, the houses were closed, and the two mobs yelled and shouted at each other and threw stones without intermission, and shots were frequently fired. The police were ultimately obliged to take refuge in a house while reinforcements were sent for, and in the meantime fierce stone-throwing took place.

The riot in the brick-fields resulted in some loss of life. Shortly after eleven o'clock the mobs in Dover Street and Beverley Street opened fire on the police, who were standing in the brick-fields. The place being in darkness, it was impossible to see who the persons were who fired the shots. Head Constable Gardner, of Waterford, was wounded in the neck, and died next day. A corporal of the Northumberland Fusiliers named Hughes ran in the direction of the flash and arrested a youth named Walker with a revolver in his hand. The father of the boy, running, presented a revolver at the soldier and shot him through the heart. Two men named Mothers and Johnston, foundry hands, were killed by the police fire in Northumberland Street. Several others were dangerously wounded. Head Constable Magee received a wound in the shoulder, and Acting Sergeant Brady received a wound in the hip. Both died next day in hospital. A number of persons are in hospital suffering from wounds. About twenty persons were arrested, and the majority of them have been remanded.

THE INDIAN EXCHANGE.

The authorities in India, says the *St. James's Gazette*, are laying curiously great stress upon the decline in the exchange. "Of course it is evident to every body that the decline in the exchange greatly embarrasses Indian finance ; but the embarrassment is by no means so serious as Sir A. Colvin represents it to be. For example, the approach of Russia to the Afghan frontier last year compelled the Indian Government to increase its expenditure by over three and a half millions sterling, and the same circumstance has added permanently to the expenditure of India about two millions a year. We hear not a word of the consequences to Indian finance of this political cause ; but in his Budget statement, and in his public speeches the Finance Minister is constantly dwelling upon the fall in the exchange as if it alone was the disturbing influence which rendered all calculations impossible. As a matter of fact, as we have often pointed out, the fall in the exchange has many counter-balancing advantages. If it adds heavily to the home charges of the Indian Government, on the other hand it stimulates the Indian export trade. It thereby adds to the wealth of the producing classes, and consequently enables the taxpayers to bear the burden imposed upon them by the State. But, even if this were not so, it would be absurd to represent the fall in the exchange as the one great disturbing influence which puts out all the calculations of Finance Ministers. The disturbing influences in the case of every country are numerous, and in the case of India they are especially so. The Russian advance and the danger of famine are very much more serious disturbing influences than the fall in the exchange. At the same time it is, of course reasonable for those who are in charge of Indian finance to point out the effect of the fall in the exchange to the authorities at home ; but they should do this in a manner that would commend itself to financial public opinion. By exaggeration they lessen their own influence with those who have ultimately to decide the question."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

WITH the exception of the Cotton telegram from New York, which reports a decline of 4 points in Futures, we have received no public commercial telegrams from home to-day, business in England being suspended for the August Bank holiday.

The slight weakness in Americans has had no adverse effect on Cotton here to-day, which, on the contrary, has been firm and dearer. For ready old stocks the Mills continue steady buyers at hardening, rates and in new Crops we hear of some further purchases having been made by European firms at, it is said, Rs. 166 for Good Bengals and Rs. 228 for best Broach. The following are closing quotations for New Cotton :—

Good Bengals, Jan.,..........Rs. 168 per candy.
F. G. " " .... " 173 "
Fine " " .... " 182 "
Good Omras " dely ...... " 190 "
" " " " ...... " 193 " (staple)
" Dhollera, April .... " 197 "

WHEAT for ready parcels is exceedingly firm, and to do business top quotations have to be paid, and even then sellers will only contract for very small quantities. Rs. 4-5 per cwt. is reported to have been paid for Fine White Pessy, but the following are given as market rates :—

Fine Pessy .... Rs. 4-4-6 per cwt.
No. 1 do. .... " 4-3-6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi .... " 4-1-3 "
Red Ahmedabad.............. " 3-15-0 "

LINSEED is dearer again at Rs. 7-1 per cwt., but Rapeseed is dull and unaltered. In New Gingelly some business is said to have been done at Rs. 6-9 for Red Delhi.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton.. 3,250 bales.
Wheat .... 70,133 cwts.
Linseed .... 7,492 "
Rapeseed .... 5,583 "
Gingelly.. 4,961 "

FREIGHTS continue very steady. The s. s. Regal is reported fixed for U. K. or Continent to-day at £1-1-3, and that may now be given as the all-round quotation for steamers on the berth.

EXCHANGE in the absence of any fresh news from home respecting Silver opened at yesterday's closing rates and remained nominally unchanged during the day, although in reality we think rates have been 1-32d. easier for Mercantile Bills, and proportionately even weaker for Francs. Credits for September are said to have been done at 1s. 4 5-32d., but we have not heard of any business in Bank Bills of importance. Closing rates for ready paper are :—

Bank Bills on demand.... 1s. 4 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...... 1s. 4 1-32d "
Do. Three months' sight. 1s. 4 3-32d "
Credits " " ... 1s. 4 7-32d to ¼ "
Francs " " ... 171 to 170¾ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97⅝ for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet, particularly for Spinning and Weaving Mills, which in some few cases are the turn lower, the continued advance in Cotton being an adverse feature. Orientals have declined to Rs. 570, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,225, Connaught to Rs. 632½. For Treacher and Co.'s shares Rs. 1,075 is now quoted. Press shares are very firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	702½xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£160½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,800

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs, 22½	500
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	167
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	632½
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	655
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	975
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	12½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085x
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	145
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	930
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	500	Rs, 25	915
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,280
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	500	,.14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	0 0	1,..	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	20	1,225
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	565
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	925
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915xd.
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	917½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,300	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S.&M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	765
uxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	—	835

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	825	200	165	Rs. 20	165
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	722½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	109
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	118
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	327
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	.71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	—	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	90	1,075
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	135
M. M. . ody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	202½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain W. S Young, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo, and Mr. Eiton Hall as a passenger.

THE barque Fritzz Von der Laueken, 323 tons, Captain J. Freese, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (July 12th), with a cargo of sugar.

THE P. and O. Company's steam-ship Zambezi, 1,540 tons, Captain F. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (July 13th), with a general cargo and 267 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Rialto, 1,797 tons, Captain F. Kerr, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Hull (July 3rd), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Mackay, 1,422 tons, Captain J. R. Lowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (July 2nd), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (July 21st), with a general cargo, 10 chests opium, and the following passengers :—Captain Dobie, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Mubback, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Hill, and 13 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's and Company's steam-ship Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain E. Perini, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

FOR TRIESTE.—Mr. Grimm, Mr. Pank, Mr. A. K. Ascher and 8 deck.

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr. and Mrs. Donner.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3RD AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Victoria	..	....	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Brindisi	...	....	C	P. & O. Co.
" Inchulva	1453	J. Holliday	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay,Muir&Co
" Henzada	..	....	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Dago	1239	W. H. Bissett	H	Finlay,Muir&Co
" Knight of St. Patrick	..	....	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Restitution	2171	R. Abbot	L	McCulloch & Co
" Eden Hall	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
" Helmsley	..	....	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Berenice	1707	....	P	Austrian Lloyd.
" Teddington	1310	F. Free	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Sumatra	..	....	Ibi	Hajee Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
2	Rialto (s)	Kerr	Hull, July 3.
	Brindisi (s)	Adamson	London, July 8.
3	Zambesi (s)	Cole	Hongkong, July 13.
	Commilla (s)	Mitchell	Busreh, July 21.
	F. V. Laneken	Freese	Mauritius, July 12.
	Clan Mackay (s)	Lowe	Middlesbrough, Jy2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Ebenezer	Milne	Mauritius.
	Sumatra (s)	Dawell	Aden, H. & Jeddah.
	Armenia (s)	Young	Antwerp.
	Gwalior (s)	Haselwood	Trieste, &c.
	Medusa (s)	Perini	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
" Commilla, for Kurrachee.
" Chupra, for Coasts Calcutta and Rangoon.
" Henzada, for London, &c., via Kurrachee.
" Rialto, for Hull, Aden, NewYork, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
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WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

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Sympathetic Square.................................... " 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. " 1,500

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Plain Square Piano .... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square......... " 38-0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs).. " 70-0 " "
Tin Lined Case............................Rs. 25 Extra.

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A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CROWDY—July 5, at 20, Delamere-street, W, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Crowdy, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FELGATE—ROWLEY—June 23, at Chelsea, Percy St George Felgate, of Darjeeling, India, to Eveline Frederica Leila Agnese, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Angerstine Rowley, late Prince Albert's 13th Light Infantry.

NOTT—YORKE—June 23, at St John's Church, Richmond, Edmund Ernest Nott, third son of the late John Bower, Esq, DCL (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, to Louisa Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late James Charles Yorke, formerly Captain in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—July 2, at Ilston Grange, Leicester, Florence Evelyn Mary, elder daughter of Colonel James William and E Florence Baillie, aged 22.

SMITH—July 3 Bessie, the beloved wife of Colonel Clement J Smith, Madras Staff Corps, of 10, Bassett-road, North Kensington, and daughter of the late Colonel S R Hicks, Madras Army.

ADEN.

DEATH.

McLELLAN—July 16, at Sea, near Aden, on board the s.s. Laipoora, Maria Adelaide, the beloved, wife of Thomas Rainsford McLellan, Kurrachee.

BURMA.

DEATH.

SHUBRICK—June 26, killed in action near Ningyan' Burma, Lieut Henry T Shubrick, 2nd Battalion The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, eldest and dearly-loved son of Charles J Shubrick, Esq, late Madras Civil Service, of 93, Onslow-gardens, S W, aged 28.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAROOKHANAVALA-DRIVER—August 3, opposite the Marine Lines Station, Dosibai, wife of Ruttonjee Merwanjee Darookhanavala (Driver), and daughter of Sorabjee Palonjee Meherjee. Funeral will take place at 8 a.m. to-day.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

SIR RICHARD CROSS would doubtless have had his peerage even if Lord Randolph Churchill had had his way in the attempt to keep that eminently useful statesman out of office. He now gets his peerage as well as his office, not, in these new circumstances, as a compliment, but for convenience sake. We cannot get far into the mystery which surrounds the construction of the new Cabinet, but if Lord Salisbury and his friends found that it was before all things necessary that Sir John Eldon Gorst, disappointed of the Governorship of Madras, should be Under-Secretary for India, then Sir Richard Cross's elevation to the House of Lords is consequential, but convenient. And whatever there may be in the business that needs explaining it throws strong light upon the question of the succession to the Governorship of Madras. Sir John Eldon Gorst will not come out to India, and as no appointment in the Administration appears to have been given to Lord Harris, who was Under-Secretary for India last year, it is easy to believe the current reports which associate that popular young peer with the vacant governorship. Sir John Eldon Gorst, then, has his consolation. He does not succeed Mr. Grant Duff at Madras, but he has been nominated to an office at home that once was his, and that Mr. Grant Duff's reputed successor filled in the last Conservative Administration. If one cannot be Governor of Madras it is something to succeed his successor, and that is an advantage which the new Under-Secretary for India ought to appreciate. His appointment will doubtless be criticised. But the Peshkar remembers, if others have forgotten, that he has been to India, and though even the Peshkar might hesitate to say that he made himself master of Indian affairs, it is not open to that eccentric Hyderabadi to deny that the intelligent member for Chatham's visit to this country was much more profitable to him than the cold weather tourist's visit usually is. Whoever asks for other proof of Sir John Gorst's qualifications for high place at the India Office must wait awhile. It is not surprising that an Under-Secretaryship has been found for Sir James Fergusson ; but it is a little astonishing that it should have been found at the Foreign Office. Some of his Indian acquaintances who cannot be numbered amongst his friends may rejoice that his five years' residence in the Bombay Presidency has not been deemed a qualification for an appointment at the India Office ; but that is no reason why one who knows much of Colonial administration, and claims to know nothing of foreign affairs, should be sent to the Foreign Office. Industry, intelligence, and good sense count for much, but it is scarcely likely that these qualities, with which he is well endowed, will enable Sir James Fergusson to succeed in his new career. We all wish him well in it, but that is a different thing from believing that he will do well. People will ask, no doubt, why he was not sent to the Colonial Office, forgetting that he has some practical acquaintance with Colonial administration, and that the rule of the square peg in the round hole would have been violated had he been put to work that he had any manner of experience in.

THE friends of temperance are improving the occasion. A "British and Colonial Temperance Congress" which met in London during the week before the mail left was a timely if not a particularly happy way of making the best of the presence in the capital of the Empire of the people of many races and tribes and kindreds but of one allegiance whom the Indian and Colonial Exhibition had gathered together. Even India, though it is not a field which cries aloud for temperance workers, was represented on the platform and in the programmes. "India and Burmah" was the subject of one paper ; "India" of another ; "Madras" of a third ; and "Drinking Habits among the Natives of India" of a fourth ; while of Ceylon a bad account was given, some of the details mentioned in which are, we fear, not entirely inapplicable to this country. If we ask "why all this ?" and "why now ?" the answer will be that Imperialism is in the air, and that vigilant people have detected an imperial aspect even in Teetotalism. Cardinal Manning, by an ingenious correlation of moral causes with their political results, showed how it all fitted in with the Exhibition, and with the Empire, and with the grand idea that the presence of the Colonials and the Indians in London have implanted in the minds of the English at home just now. "Believing as he did," he said, "that the habit of intoxication ruined the very basis of a man's character, and believing that the character of man when solid and pure was the basis of the homes and the domestic life of the people, and that they in turn were the basis of our commonwealth, he maintained that this great evil with which they were in conflict was ruining the foundations of our commonwealth and of our Imperial greatness." Mr. Froude and Captain Colomb and Professor Seeley and the champions of Federation may learn from this, if they can, that there are elements in the Imperial problem they are endeavouring to solve that are not dreamt of in their philosophy. They may join hands with the colonists for the laying of torpedoes and for the building of gunboats ; they may, if they like and if they can, join colony to colony and England to them all in one vast Zollverein ; but they must find room for the temperance factor in the Federation problem, and in correction of a long-cherished patriotic fallacy they must proclaim to the world that though blood may be thick, water is thicker, provided there be no whiskey in it. If this is so there is no need of an apology for the British and Colonial Temperance Congress, with its careful and considerate effort to view the British Empire as a field for the propagation of temperance principles. Evidently they were earnest men who so reminded the English people of the ethical aspects of Imperial policy, and it was a gratifying thing to see in the proceedings of the Congress plain proofs that if the immorality of England has in part followed her flag so too has her morality, and her enthusiasm in all modes of social amelioration. We may have taught intemperance in the outlying places of the earth, but the apostles of temperance have followed closely in the track of the pernicious propaganda. How else shall we account for the presence in the London Congress Hall of men who had gone all the way from Ceylon and Canada, from New Zealand and the Cape, from each of the Australian Colonies and from East Africa, to take counsel upon this serious matter ?

The discussion at the Congress revealed a striking diversity in the nature of the problems which present themselves to any assembly which attempts to deal with temperance from the Imperial point of view. We in India, for instance, can take only an academic interest in the accounts that were given by a number of Colonial delegates of the arrangements made in their respective colonies for the propagation of temperance by means of legal restrictions upon the sale of intoxicating drinks. Cardinal Manning made much of the fact that all the Australasian colonies that were represented had some legislative provision for checking, controlling, or putting down the liquor traffic. He would perhaps have made no less of the fact, if it had been presented to him, that in Western India, where drunkenness is not a prevalent vice, a Government not less thrifty than paternal once a year congratulates itself, often in the face of much scepticism, upon the success of an Abkari system which at once brings in grist to the mill, and promotes temperance amongst a people who, truth to say, are not given to intemperance. We are glad, indeed, that our admirable Abkari system did not come under Cardinal Manning's notice. He would have deduced from it, with the utmost faith in the accuracy of the deduction, that in India, if nowhere else, we have learned to make people sober by Act of Parliament, thus putting a feather in the cap of the Abkari Department which might have been rudely plucked out one of these days by the many detractors of that admirable branch of the Bombay Administration. Temperance legislators in England and the Colonies would not, we fear, profit greatly from any light that might be thrown upon the question by Indian experience in regulating the liquor traffic,—to use a convenient euphemism for the more cynical process of making the coolie, in the midst of his pleasures, remember the Sircar as well as the bhandari. Besides India, so far as the Indians are concerned, is very sparing in its contributions of that interesting anthropological commodity—so eloquently useful at temperance meetings—which is known as "the awful example." Cardinal Manning acknowledged this when he told his audience that the great drink traffic, and the habits arising from it, were "the sin, the shame, and the scandal of our English-speaking race." The Oriental population he recognized as, in this respect free—"individuals might fall, but the multitude and the masses were free." This we know to be as true as anything that might be predicated of the people of this country. And perhaps, at a time when the incidents of the caste system are being not too discriminatingly assailed, it is not inappropriate to remark that so far as the caste system has erected around the people of India so effective a barrier against drunkenness it has done the highest service to them. The Brahmins and the people of the higher castes lead in this, as well as in other matters in which their example is said to exercise a less wholesome influence upon the classes beneath them. But here at all events their example has been wholly beneficent.

But the temperance question has far less relation to India than to the English in India. The less fanatical amongst us will resolutely refuse to admit all that may have been said on the Exeter Hall platform in regard to the uncivilizing influence which have attended upon the march of our civilization. Doubtless the gentlemen who told the Congress all that he knew about the drink question in Mauritius and East Africa had much to say as to the way in which the Hovas and Sakalaves have been degraded by British rum which bulks largest in the imports of Madagascar, and if the Congress was enlightened, as it ought to have been, upon the bounteousness with which Germany pours in her potato brandy into the market at Zanzibar, members might have asked what Mr. Gladstone meant when he saluted the German flag in the Pacific with a "God speed to Germany in her civlizing mission." But in India the missionaries of drunkenness found a high civilization to resist their bad influences, and the conservatism of the people has saved them from falling under the reproach which one speaker cast upon the people of Ceylon, that while very sober, their reputation in this respect is being undermined by the increasing prevalence of Western notions and habits. There is the same authority for saying that "this is especially the case amongst the Eurasians and that the Church will soon have to take a much more decided position than it has hitherto done." There is no lack of activity in the Eurasian community in the direction of material and social advancement, and neither the Burghers of Ceylon, nor the corresponding class in India, are likely to lie under so serious an imputation as this without either repudiating it if it be untrue, or bestirring themselves for the removal of the reproach if there be any ground for it.

IT will be noticed from the letter of our London correspondent that at the middle of last month the belief prevailed that a Coalition Ministry would or should be formed. For some days the *Times* wrote strongly in favour of this, and the bulk of the London papers followed it. But the advice and the prognostications of the Press have been set at nought. A coalition, in spite of the always available prescience of London journalism, has proved impossible, if indeed any serious attempt was ever made to prove it possible. Meantime it will be seen that our London correspondent gives the Conservatives and the Unionists a distinct policy to carry out. They are urged to "hunt down Mr. Gladstone as remorseless as Napoleon was by the Prussians after Waterloo !" No wonder Mr. Gladstone talks of a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean. But for his peace of mind let him keep out of sight of Elba.

WE understand that several changes in the Sind Executive are impending. Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, the Commissioner, is going for a brief leave of absence to Cashmere. His *locum tenens* will be Mr. G. M. Macpherson, the Judicial Commissioner, who will himself proceed to Europe on leave as soon as Mr. Erskine returns. The Judicial Commissionership will be held during Mr. Macpherson's absence by Mr. E. T. Candy, Acting District and Sessions Judge at Poona, who officiated with conspicuous success on a previous occasion, and the coveted Poona appointment will fall to Mr. W. H. Crowe, the District and Sessions Judge of Satara, who returns from privilege leave by next week's mail, Mr. Horsley continuing to act at Satara for Mr. Crowe until further orders.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 16.

THE course of the Elections has continued to run very smoothly for the Conservative party, whose strength in the new House of Commons will amount to 320, or only fifteen members short of half the House. This is a gain of seventy seats as compared with their number in the last Parliament. The Liberal Unionists, whom Mr. Gladstone boasted that he would sweep out of existence, have held their own wonderfully well against all the machinations of the Caucus and the organized ruffianism of the lower classes of English and Irish Radicals. When a man in Lord Wolverton's position likens Mr. Chamberlain to Judas Iscariot, it is not difficult to conjecture with what vindictiv and reckless fury the so-called "traitors" have been pursued by the more ignorant worshippers of Mr. Gladstone. But all this intimidation has been employed in vain. Some of the foremost men among the Liberal Unionists—Mr. Goschen, Sir G. Trevelyan, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Albert Grey—have fallen in the strife, but the cause for which they fought has triumphed all along the line. Their friends alone will be almost equal in numbers to the Parnellites in the new House, while the Conservatives will outnumber the Gladstonians by about 130. Now is the time, as every one admits, for the formation of a Coalition Government supported by a National Party 400 strong, which should clinch the victory won at the polls by restoring order both at Westminster and in Ireland. Mr. Labouchere, who, with all his cleverness, has proved himself to be in political affairs rather a goose, has made the foolish threat that the Gladstonians will join with the Parnellites in obstructing all legislative business in Parliament. The *Pall Mall* ridicules this threat, saying that not half-a-dozen Englishmen would follow Mr. Labouchere in giving effect to such disgraceful tactics. There is no saying what Mr. Gladstone will do next, but I for one am loth to believe that he would consent to help Mr. Parnell in making the Imperial Parliament the laughing stock of the world. It is, however, clear that the Unionists are not safe till they have finally disposed of Mr. Gladstone, who should be hunted down as remorselessly as Napoleon was by the Prussians after Waterloo. The defeat must be converted into an utter and disastrous rout, which will never allow the enemy a moment's time to rally and make head against his pursuers. It follows that a premature dissolution of the alliance between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists would be a national misfortune. It is the duty of Lords Hartington and Salisbury to form a Coalition Ministry for the purpose of passing a more stringent set of procedure resolutions for the conduct of business at Westminster, and suppressing the latest development of the Fenian conspiracy in Ireland. The papers say that a Coalition Ministry is out of the question, chiefly on account of the personal objections of Lord Hartington to sitting in the same Cabinet with men whom he dislikes and distrusts. But he would no doubt give way if a fair programme were formulated to begin with, and if he would bring Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, and either Mr. Trevelyan or Mr. Courtney into office with him. On the other hand, I suspect that most of the Conservative placemen and party managers are not so disinterested in the matter as they profess to be, and that they secretly desire the formation of a Government having no admixture of Liberal statesmen. Their wish has found expression in a letter in the *Times*, in which it is argued that the Conservatives have a right to "the spoils of victory." But the question arises, are they the real victors ? No doubt, they form the most numerous party in the House, but many Conservative members, more particularly in Lancashire, owe their seats to the Liberals who followed Lord Hartington's advice in voting for Tories rather than Ministerialists. I know that at Oldham the names we conjured with were those of John Bright and Lord Hartington, which are far more influential in Lancashire than that of Mr. Gladstone himself. Lord Salisbury commands public confidence, but none of his colleagues in the House of Commons were so much as mentioned in the struggle. We were often taunted with the question, "What about Lord Carnarvon ?" and that nobleman's amiable indiscretion, and the widespread suspicion that Lord R. Churchill was a party to his negotiations with Mr. Parnell did us as much harm as all Mr. Gladstone's manifestoes. But, as for the rest of the late Conservative Ministry, they effaced themselves, and the country acquiesced in their effacement. They remained living in luxury at their country seats, or loafing about the Carlton, where they could scan and criticize at their leisure the lists of killed and wounded in the electoral battles, and hardly one of them even raised his voice in the contest, while Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, and others were putting forth superhuman efforts to defeat Mr. Gladstone. Now, however, we are assured that it is the Conservatives who are entitled to the spoils of victory, and easy going and complacent ex-officials at the Carlton already put on the air of men who have settled into well-paid places again. Lord Hartington might apply to such "victors" the well-known words of Hotspur—

> But I remember, when the fight was done,
> When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
> Came there a certain lord, neat, newly trimmed,
> Fresh as a bridegroom—

who claimed the prisoners that were then the chief spoils of victory. Lord Salisbury is himself extremely anxious for Lord Hartington's co-operation; but his subordinates do not share his opinion, and they will have their way unless a meeting of the Conservative party is held, and a formal offer of support made to the Whig leader. It is an unfortunate thing that the Conservative chief should be away in France at this crisis ; the sooner he comes back the better.

I have anticipated Mr. Gladstone's resignation, which has not yet been handed in, but it is obvious that no other course is now open to him than that of resigning. The verdict of the country is decisive and overwhelming. He himself admits this in the characteristic letter in which he claims that "dear old Scotland," "poor little Wales," Ireland, Yorkshire, and "the civilized world," are still true to him. As the *Times* cruelly remarks, the civilized world "doesn't poll," so we need not take it into account. Besides, it knows absolutely nothing about the matter, and is ready to believe any tale to the prejudice of England. "The civilized world" would condemn our administration of India quite as loudly as our administration of Ireland. The Separatist feeling is unfortunately very strong in Wales, but neither Scotland nor Yorkshire is so favourable to Home Rule as Mr. Gladstone would like to make out. These very exceptions, however, which he makes, prove that all the rest of the country has abandoned him. It must have been a terrible awakening from the dream of popular favour in which he indulged from the time he left St. Pancras on his journey to Scotland till after he reached Hawarden, when he came up to town last Wednesday and found hardly any one to say "God bless you." The "masses" have spoken out against him as emphatically as the "classes," and there is something absolutely childish in the forlorn argument he uses in his letter to the Duke of Westminster, that the Duke has "struck a blow at the aristocracy" because an aristocracy ought to do what is wise and good, and it is a wise and good thing to give Home Rule to Ireland. On the same reasoning, the electors of West Ham must have struck a blow at the democracy. Now that Mr. Gladstone is beaten, even his old admirers are beginning to find out what a twaddler he is, and how much wordy rubbish there is in his speeches and letters. The best thing he can do now is to retire into private life, before a worse fate than that which he has just suffered befals him.

The Anglo-Indian Brigade have returned to Parliament with their ranks almost unbroken, the only man amongst them who has lost his seat being Mr. Lewis M'Iver, who, although he finally voted against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, committed himself so strongly in favour of the principle of a separate Parliament at Dublin, that the Conservative managers thought themselves justified in running a candidate against him. An attack of illness prevented Mr. M'Iver from carrying on the contest with his accustomed energy but he made a very good fight of it nevertheless and was only beaten by a very few votes. A fresh recruit has been gained in the person of Mr. Malcolm Low, a Bengal Civilian, who has distinguished himself by winning a seat for the Conservative party in Scotland. Mr. Wyllie, the chief Gladstonian agent in London, spoke to me very highly the other day of Mr. Low's personal merits. Sir Richard Temple is bustling about the Clubs, looking as fresh as a rose after his great victory in Worcestershire. If you want a treat, read the witty remarks of Mr. Evelyn, advertised in Tuesday's *Times*, on the absurd pictures in the *Graphic* professing to represent the reception of himself and his beaten opponent, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, by the electors of Bedford. Mr. Evelyn cannot talk Gladstonese with the volubility of a Bengalee Baboo, but he has a pungent and caustic style of his own which might make even a Baboo wince.

Nothing will come of the Batoum incident. The value of this place as a free port was destroyed long ago by the customs cordon established by Russia on the land side of the town, and the process of fortifying the port has been going on for years. Lord Beaconsfield refused to fight for Batoum seven years ago, and England is not likely, therefore, to go to war for it now. The action of Russia in this matter leaves us free to send our ships of war through the Dardanelles in spite of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. But the true way to defeat the exclusive commercial policy of Russia at Batoum would be for our Government to push on the construction of railways across Turkey in Asia, and from the coast of the Persian Gulf into the interior of Persia, with the view of opening new roads of access to those markets of Central Asia, which the Russians are now seeking to monopolize. It is an unpleasant reflection that military Russia is showing more energy in the prosecution of railway enterprise in Asia than commercial England.

The state of foreign affairs presents no obstacle to the formation of a Coalition Ministry. After years of controversy, statesmen of all parties in this country seem to have come to an understanding as to the right policy to be pursued with regard to Afghanistan, Egypt, and French and German aggressions that might be injurious to the interests of English colonies. The only question is as to the degree of firmness with which this policy is to be asserted, and Lord Hartington is not the man to object to seeing Lord Salisbury take a good strong grip of the reins.

It looks as if the French Republic were breaking up. The monarchical proclamation of the Comte de Paris encourages the belief that the Orleans Princes were engaged in carrying on an intrigue at Paris ; but the manner of their expulsion, and more particularly the insulting treatment of the Duc d'Aumale, prove that the French Radicals have no faith in themselves, and have in desperation tried to make the Republic secure by re-opening the era of proscription. It is an ominous fact that their new leader is a young, energetic, and determined soldier, who is credited with the ambition to become another General Bonaparte. If duels in France ever ended in anything serious, he might be put out of the way by the Royalist Senator, whom he challenged yesterday ; but the probability is that he will live to try the chance of re-establishing a military dictatorship at Paris.

J. M. M.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent does not appear to understand my letter. Even if it be true that the office of the Chemical Analyser to Government is reserved for military doctors only, I have still to complain that the rule is broken. I should request him to ascertain whether there are natives in the I. M. D. before rushing into print. Again, the professorships are surely, he must admit, not intended to be monopolized either by the Indian Medical Department or Europeans.

I shall also thank your correspondent if he produces his authority for asserting that the place of Chemical Analyser is intended solely for the "Medical Service." I doubt if such a rule exists.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW PEERS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton Cross and the Right Hon. Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley have been raised to the Peerage.

SUBORDINATE APPOINTMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. C. T. Ritchie, member for the Tower Hamlets, has been appointed President of the Local Government Board;

Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs;

Sir J. E. Gorst, Under-Secretary for India;

Earl of Dunraven; Under-Secretary for the Colonies;

Mr. W. H. Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury;

The Hon. Henry S. Northcote, Financial Secretary to the War Office.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHWEBO, AUG. 1.

A scheme for the redistribution of troops is going to be adopted to bring the regiments more together along the lines of communication.

The general tenor of the news from Upper Burma now is that matters are quieting down.

The Bhoshway and Minzain Princes are still at large. They must be captured and disposed of before things will quiet down.

There is a belief that the robels are supplied with arms through the Kachyens.

The Bhamo frontier is officially reported to be quiet.

RANGOON, AUG. 3.

Twenty well-armed dacoits attacked a house in Mandalay early on the morning of the 25th, tied up the inmates, and carried off all the valuables. They did no damage, but fired half-a-dozen shots on leaving.

There is less sickness amongst the troops at Mandalay, but reports from Bhamo continue unfavourable. The Bengal regiments are suffering the most.

Lieutenant Laing, of the 23rd Madras Infantry, is dead.

Trade is improving in Mandalay, and the value of landed property is increasing enormously.

CAPTAIN ATKINSON KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 3.

A telegram just received from Mandalay reports that Captain Atkinson, of the Hampshire Regiment, was killed in action on the 31st July by a jingal shot near Salin. The enemy were routed with great loss.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 3.

The *Statesman* to-day publishes a leading article on the Libel case, contrary to all precedent. The writer repeats several of the original allegations, accuses the Judge of gross and persistent want of fairness, and declares that the forms of law are being prostituted to the gratification of private malice. In half a century of such proceedings he fails to recall a case in which a Judge has shown so positive a bias. Had the Judge attempted to force on a new trial before himself, he should have appealed to the Chief Justice to appoint some other Judge, so unfair and one-sided had his conduct been throughout.

RIPON HOSPITAL AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, AUG. 3.

The foundation-stone of the Ripon Hospital was laid with great *eclat* by our popular Collector, Mr. George Waddington, in the presence of a large gathering of European ladies and gentlemen and native gentlemen, who assembled in the compound of the Soneri Musjid to-day at 8 a. m.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS

ADEN, AUG. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tasmania, with the Bombay mails of 27th July, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Siam arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, 2.

10 p.m.	80·3

TUESDAY, NIGHT 3.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE members of the Finance Commission have left Simla.

BRIGADE-SURGEON BRADSHAW, Administrative Medical Officer at Quetta, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General and appointed Principal Medical Officer with the troops in Egypt.

THE French Consul-General, M. Harmand, is now at Simla on business connected with the furtherance of claims by French subjects in Upper Burma for compensation on account of losses suffered through the annexation.

WE are requested to state that there was an error in para. 8 of the notice which appeared in yesterday's paper regarding the special meeting of the Municipal Corporation called for the 11th inst. The notice of motion given by Mr. Gokuldass Jugmohundass is to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if he is aware of any authority under which funeral processions of "any section" of the Bombay community are prohibited from passing along the Queen's Road or any particular public road in the city; whereas para. 8 of the advertisement makes it appear that the question merely refers to processions of the "Hindu community."

EXPERIMENTS made on the North-Western Railway with the coal raised in the Salt Range show that it can be used in blocks just as it is cut from the seams, and that there is no necessity for converting it into patent fuel. This fact shows that the value of the Salt Range coal-field is likely to be even greater than was at first anticipated.

A LETTER has been addressed to all local Governments and to the Senate of the Calcutta University, forwarding the Home Department Note on technical education, and asking for opinions as to the propriety of giving effect to them if approved of.

THE statutes of the Order of the Indian Empire are to be enlarged so as to include knighthood.

THE Queen gave an audience at Windsor Castle on Monday, July 12, to two Indian artisans from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Both wore their native costumes. They were accompanied by Dr. Tyler.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN paid her fourth visit to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition on July 16.

MR. STEVENS, the enterprising bicyclist, whose arrival at Lahore was announced by our correspondent the other day, proposes to wheel himself from the Punjaub capital to Calcutta, whence he proceeds by sea to Canton. From Canton he starts on a bicycle ride to Northern China, whence he sails for Japan and San Francisco, which place he left some two years ago. The story of his ride across the American continent, and of his further journey across Europe to Asia Minor and Persia, has already been told in the columns of *Outing*, an American magazine; and the account of his adventures in Afghanistan will doubtless prove equally interesting. On finding, at Meshed, that he would not be allowed to go on to Herat, by the main road, he struck off southward to Birjand, from which place he was able to reach Farrah. From Farrah he hoped to get to Quetta via Kandahar; but the Governor detained him, till orders could be received from Herat, and these directed that he should be sent to that place under an escort. He was well treated by the Afghans; but they refused to let him ride his bicycle to Herat, having heard wonderful stories of its speed. He was kept some few days outside the city of Herat, and was then sent under an escort to the Persian frontier.

REFERRING to a telegram announcing that Lord Harris would succeed Sir Grant Duff in the Governorship of Madras, the Allahabad paper says:—"The appointment is as distinctly a happy one as Sir J. Gorst's would have been the reverse. Lord Harris is a man who would be popular anywhere, but who comes with his popularity ready-made to Madras, where his father governed, not so many years ago, before him, and where his great-grandfather, the founder of the peerage, subdued the tyrant Tippoo, and gave the land which had been so sorely harassed a peace which has lasted even unto this day. Lord Harris then should be liked, and the Governor who is liked has fulfilled one important part of the duty of an Indian public man, more especially of one who has to succeed Sir Grant Duff."

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY has had a conference, lasting two days, at Bonn, with Dr. Peters, chairman of the German East African Company. It is stated that Mr. Mackinnon, manager of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was also present, but strict secrecy is observed respecting the nature of the deliberations.

MAJOR-GENERAL CRAUFURD FRASER, V.C., the member for North Lambeth, has just got his regimental colonelcy, the 8th Hussars. It may interest his friends in India to know that a few weeks will bring him fresh honours, for he will be promoted a lieutenant-general before the year is out.

THE *Athenæum* states that Lord Tennyson and the Hon. Hallam Tennyson are erecting in Freshwater Church a tablet in memory of the late Mr. Lionel Tennyson, with the following inscription:—

> In memoriam L. T.
> Filii, mariti, fratris carissimi,
> Formâ, mente, morum simplicitate,
> Laudem inter æquales mature adepti,
> Famam quoque in republicâ, si vita suffecisset,
> Sine dubio adepturi.
> Obdormivit in Christo
> Die Apr. xx anno Christi MDCCCLXXXVI.
> Et in mari apud Perim Indorum
> Sepultus est.

THE general net receipts of the administration of the public debt from the ceded revenues during last month amounted to £T337,433, exclusive of the Eastern Roumelian contribution, but including the sums of £T187,500 on account of payment in advance, due by the regie for the second quarter of the year, and of £T100,000 balance of the amount due from the regie for the first quarter, which had been deposited with the Imperial Ottoman Bank. The receipts for the corresponding period of last year amounted to £T296,408.

IN the negotiations for an extradition treaty, which are now proceeding between England and the United States, the principle has been strictly maintained that the provisions of the Treaty shall in no way depart from the ordinary stipulation of such instruments. Outrages and crimes punishable by common law, whether committed by dynamite or other means are, therefore, treated without regard to any political or other pretext that may be alleged, with the object of removing the perpetrators from the category of ordinary criminals.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, in his reply to the Note the Porte recently addressed to him on the Russian remonstrances, energetically protests against the insinuation that he intends acting contrary to the decisions of Europe. He goes on emphatically to assert his fidelity towards the Suzerain Court, and begs the Porte not to hold him responsible for the language of irresponsible Bulgarian Chauvinists. This reply, it is added, has made an excellent impression on the Sultan. In a fresh Note the Porte intends to ask the Prince to demonstrate the loyalty of his intentions by immediately nominating the Bulgarian Delegates for the revision of the Organic Statute. At the same time the Porte will inform Russia that the Prince has satisfactorily explained his attitude.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram says that, at the instance of M. Onou, Councillor to the Russian Embassy, the Porte has paid a further instalment of £T.50,000 on account of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity.

THE *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg published on July 11 an imperial ukase announcing that from the 29th instant Batoum will cease to be a free port. No Customs duties will be levied on foreign merchandise arriving up to that date within the free port zone and in the harbour of Batoum, and the ukase further provides that for a period of three months from the 29th instant, the Minister of Finance may, if he judges it to be necessary, exempt from payment of duty and grant other advantages to foreign merchandise. The Russian newspapers are highly pleased at this new *coup*, which continues to be much discussed in diplomatic circles.

THE Turkish journals have published an official communication which may be regarded as marking the close of the recent difficulties with regard to Greece and Eastern Roumelia. The announcement reads as follows:—

> The Roumelian and Greek questions, having under the auspices of his Majesty the Sultan been settled by a decision of the Council of Ministers, confirmed by an Imperial Iradé, the troops assembled on the frontiers of those regions will be reduced to their normal strength—that is to say, the regular army will be put on a peace footing, the Redifs and Musthafiz being dismissed to their homes. In order that the battalions which are to be sent home may not suffer loss or inconvenience on the return journey, they will each be taken to the head-quarters of their respective territorial districts and there disbanded. Orders have been given to those concerned to carry out this decree.

INTELLIGENCE received at Constantinople reports fresh conflicts between the Montenegrins and Albanians in the direction of Motsa Planina, in the Gussinje district, in which the Albanians lost one man killed and three wounded, and the Montenegrins two killed and four wounded. M. Bacics, the Montenegrin Diplomatic Agent, at an interview with Kiamil Pasha, has pointed out that this state of things is dangerous, and likely to lead to armed intervention, unless order were maintained by the Turkish authorities among the Albanians on the Montenegrin frontier. On the last occasion but one on which fighting occurred the Albanians lost seventy-eight killed and fifty prisoners. The Porte claimed the release of the latter; but Montengro insists that an inquiry should first be held in order to punish the aggressors, and declares that the Turkish local authorities should have known that the Albanians were organizing their raid at Kax.

THE examination of the marks on the body of the Marquis Paliavicini and of the spot where it was discovered in the Austrian Alps place it beyond doubt that, after falling with his comrades from an enormous height, he still remained alive for some time, and, in fact, had sufficient strength to walk for some distance. He appears to have torn his handkerchief to pieces to dress his wounds. The fragments were found saturated with blood. His death was caused in part by loss of blood and in part by exhaustion, largely due, it is believed, to want of food. Between the date of the fatal accident and the discovery of the Marquis's body, a period of sixteen days had elapsed, during which the wounded tourist must have been dying of hunger.

THE Egyptian Ministry has resolved upon the dismissal of the Egyptian Director-General of the Daira. The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Daira scandals will be submitted to the British and French Governments, which will decide upon the course to be adopted in regard to the English and French Controllers. Ferik Pasha will be appointed the new Egyptian Director-General of the Daira.

ORDERS have been given at Peking for the Ministers of State and the Board of Astronomy to select an auspicious day in the first month of the next Chinese year for the assumption of the Government by the Emperor Kwangsu in person. The selection of this day is a matter that will exercise the ingenuity of the Boards of Rites, the Board of Astronomy, and the doctors of the Hanlin Yuen for some months to come; and no doubt the decision will be made in strict accordance with the precedent of the Emperor Tungche's accession in 1873. The next Chinese year begins at the end of January next, so that the ceremony will be held before the end of February.

ACCORDING to private letters from the Japanese capital, a German firm there has just succeeded in entering into a contract with the Government railways for the exclusive supply of rails to Japan for eight years. The profit anticipated from the transaction is placed at £2,000,000. Hitherto rails and all iron and steel manufactures have been purchased in England; but on the present occasion the firm which secured the contract is stated to have been armed with a letter from Prince Bismarck to persons of influence in Japan.

THE first of the new line of mail steamers built in a German ship-yard was launched on Saturday, July 10, at Bredow, near Stettin. It was christened the Preussen, and is intended to ply between Bremen and Hongkong. At a dinner which followed, Minister Puttkamer proposed the health of the Emperor, whom he described as the inaugurator of a new commercial era as well as of a new political career for Germany. The health of Prince Bismarck was given by the chairman of the Vulcan Company, the builders of the new vessel, who spoke of the Chancellor as deserving well of German industry, because he had taken care that the new line of steamers should be constructed exclusively in Germany. Herr von Botticher, Secretary of State, spoke in praise of the success of this branch of German industry and of German manufactures in general, which, he said, would derive renewed strength from the subsidized lines. "These lines," the Minister assured his hearers, "are therefore regarded with anxiety by foreign nations." Herr von Botticher concluded by proposing the manager and workmen of the Vulcan Works, "who had shown themselves equal to the English." In a second toast the same Minister drank to a good understanding between China and Germany.

THE American fishing-vessels City Point, C. B' Harrington, and George P. Cushing, recently seized by the Canadian cruiser Terror, have proceeded on their voyage to the fishing-banks, the amount of the fines having been deposited. It is understood that the difficulty regarding the sum demanded by the collector for expenses has been settled. Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, has written a letter to the owner of the George P. Cushing stating that he will not relax his efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. "In the meantime," proceeds the latter, "it is the duty and the manifest interest of American citizens entering Canadian jurisdiction to ascertain and obey the rules and regulations in force in Canada. For all unlawful deprivation of property or of commercial rights the United States Government expects to procure redress and compensation to innocent sufferers."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 2.—The barometer was falling quickly everywhere yesterday, but to-day the changes are small. The pressure is lowest in the North-West and Punjab. The winds are easterly in Eastern Punjab and some stations of the N.-W. P., south-west in Southern Punjab, and westerly in the Central Indian plateau and peninsula. The skies are everywhere cloudy, except the Indus Valley, but little or no rain has fallen in Bombay, Central Indian plateau, Rajputana, and Southern and Western Panjab. Heavy rain has fallen in the Kumaon Hills and Rohilkund. The temperature is generally lower than yesterday. Rain to-day:—Muosorie, 5½ inches; Roorkee and Bareilly, 4 inches; Gaya, Ranikhet and Vizagapatam, over two inches; Chittagong, False Point, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Muzzafurpur, Akyab, Diamond Island, Masulipatam, Salem, Trichinopoly, Delhi and Abu, 1 to 2 inches. Rain yesterday:—Patna, 3½ inches; Bhagulpore, 4½ inches; Naini Tal, 3 inches. There have been smaller falls, especially in Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	77	6	82	76	78	53	80	42
Aug. 2, Monday	......		....		....		......	
" 3, Tuesday	0	4	0	11	0	15	.....	
Total	77	10	82	87	78	68	80	42
Corresponding date last year	29	58	30	14	28	18	27	8

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Previously registered	83	46
Total	83	55

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 30th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	34	96	Nassick	20	21
Sohagpur	24	95	Deolali	20	93
Raver	20	10	Ghoti	47	20
Nimbora	19	81	Nargaon	16	23
Bhadli	20	5	Warrengaon	19	85
Jalgaon	21	80	Hudgi	12	66
Sirsoli	17	23	Mohol	8	56
Mhasawad	27	38	Madha	16	94
Maheji	19	12	Barsi Road	16	40
Pachora	19	44	Keim	12	44
Kasgaon	18	44	Jehur	10	1
Naidongri	16	38	Pomalwari	11	72
Challisgaon	12	90	Dexal	11	0
Nandgaon	16	32	Lanowli	103	93
Manmad	17	81	Dhond	10	20
Lasalgaon	11	61	Talegaon	17	73

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(August 3, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall. Ins
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	
Kurrachee	29† ·616	82·5	W	32	0·00
Surat	·777	82·6	SW	Fresh	0·00
Bombay	·830	83·5	W	20	0·04
Rutnagherry	·858	79·3	W	10	0·13
Mormugao	·843	80·5	NW	2	0·06
Karwar	·862	81·1	W	Light	0·00
Mangalore	·900	75·5	WNW	8	0·18
Calicut	·908	74·6	NW	8	0·62
Cochin	·897	76·5	NW	Fresh	1·28
Masulipatam	·748	85·0	Calm	0	0·46
Madras	·781	86·8	NNW	8	0·02
Nagapatam	·814	83·4	W	4	0·00

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed the following letter to Mr. Foster, the defeated candidate at Chester:—

Hawarden Castle, Chester, July 9, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I thank you for your kind letter. You made a gallant fight, and in your defeat I alike regret the loss of your aid in the House of Commons, the loss of Chester, and the action of the Duke of Westminster, which I conceive to be a fresh blow struck at the aristocracy by him.—I remain, faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Duke of Westminster wrote as follows to Mr. Gladstone in reply:—

Grosvenor House, London, W., July 13.

My dear Gladstone,—In the *Times* of to-day a letter from you to Dr. Foster is published, in which you say that you regret the action of the Duke of Westminster, which you affirm to be a fresh blow struck at the aristocracy, and Mrs. Gladstone is reported to have written in the same sense, though the blow was said to have been directed against the working classes.

If these remarks had proceeded from any other than the Prime Minister, I could well have afforded to have left them alone and unanswered.

My action consisted in the publication of my opinions on the Irish question as long ago as in December of last year, repeated at a later period in two or three letters written to meetings of Unionists, and in the loan of some carriages for the conveyance of voters at the Chester election. At the former election Dr. Foster had no scruple in asking for the loan of these carriages; but was well able to dispense with them, and he won the contest.

The great mass of the working classes in the English constituencies have pronounced against your policy; and as I find myself in cordial co-operation with them and with the aristocracy—a happy combination and one full of good augury for the future—I am at a loss to understand how my action can be described as a blow either at the aristocracy or against the working classes.

An idea very commonly prevails that Lord Wolverton has been extremely active on your side during the last two elections; while Lord Spencer has, since the dissolution, spoken in various places in favour of your policy. You do not charge them with striking a blow at either the aristocracy or at the working classes—neither will I do so. I will only remark that the Reform Bills of 1832, of 1867, and of 1885 have in the main removed electoral power from the aristocracy and from the middle classes, and have placed it in the hands of the masses, and that such a charge made by a Prime Minister under these circumstances, even in the hour of defeat, must cause a shock to thousands, and must justly raise a sense of indignation in the minds of many who, while personally sympathizing with you in the collapse of your policy, rejoice at the triumph of patriotism, and at the union of all classes for maintaining the empire in its whole and undivided strength.—Believe me, yours very truly,

WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Gladstone has sent the following letter to the Duke of Westminster in reply to his Grace's communication:—

Hawarden, July 14, 1886.

My Dear Westminster,—A political controversy with you is comparatively agreeable in this important respect that, while using free language as to acts, you do not impute to give. I think, however, that in the haste of the moment you have a little departed from your usual courtesy by introducing into a correspondence intended for the newspapers, on the strength of a report, the name of another person. I have ascertained that the report is groundless; and probably you will regret the introduction of the name.

Were I to proceed upon report I should considerably enlarge the items of your intervention in the Chester election, which has, in my opinion, handed over the representation of Chester from a Liberal to a Tory. You have interfered, on this occasion, for the Tory, in a manner and with a warmth never, I believe, used by you in support of your political friends. You have written a letter to be used as part of the public proceedings of the election; and you have allowed the display and use of your carriages to the Tories, which you apparently refused to the Liberal candidate when you were his political ally. I do not discuss these matters on their general merits, and I take them without addition as you have stated them, and only for the present purpose.

In these circumstances you threaten me with a great deal of just indignation because I have stated in a letter to Dr. Foster that in my opinion these proceedings strike a fresh blow at the aristocracy. It is the very serious nature of the issue before us which, in your opinion, justifies you working for opponents harder than you ever worked for friends. Be it so. I did not challenge the propriety of your action from your own point of view. I grieve over it; but I feel no indignation, and wish to reserve my store of that valuable quality for proper occasions.

But I suppose you allowed that to act against patriotism, and to disunite classes so as to impair the strength of the empire, are acts as grave and as guilty as to strike a blow at the aristocracy. From your own point of view, you are entirely justified in your charges upon me because of the gravity of the issue: is it not just possible that, from my point of view, my statement may be just as warrantable and just as unavoidable.

I think you struck a blow at the aristocracy (of course without intending it) when, in 1866, you took the chief part in destroying the Reform Bill and the Government of that year; and the letter before me shows your opinion that household suffrage, the arrival of which you thereby accelerated, was a blow at the aristocracy. Is it not just possible that what you then did, you may now be doing again, although the time for your discerning it has not yet arrived.

Grave as the issue is in your eyes, it is graver still in mine. For the honour of the empire is the most vital of all the portions of its strength. The policy of England towards Ireland, as a whole, has been stamped by the civilized world with discredit and even with disgrace. We are seeking to cancel a past upon which you seek to shut your eyes, as well as to meet the demands of the present and the future. We think that the honour of England requires to be cleared; and we lament that those who in your position, prevent our clearing it should strike a fresh blow at the aristocracy; if indeed, as I believe, aristocracy be a thing that is good and wise to preserve on condition of its acting with goodness and wisdom—Believe me, sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first thirty-eight places in the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London shortly:—

	Marks.
Curtis, George Seymour	2,097
Wilkinson, Richard James	2,049
Gillan, Robert Woodburn	1,907
Bruce, Alexander B.	1,871
Rose, Horace Arthur	1,866
Casson, Herbert A.	1,861
De Brett, Edward A.	1,850
Chapman, Edmund P.	1,797
Brand, Adam	1,796
Ayling, William Bock	1,786
Grant, Arthur James	1,781
Davidson, Lionel	1,777
Arthur, Sigismund R.	1,760
Piggott, Theodore Caro	1,759
Lucas, William Henry	1,758
Wyndham, Percy	1,740
Mardon, Evelyn John	1,738
Gillman, Herbert F. W.	1,731
Moreland, William H.	1,726
Spencer, Hugh	1,713
Napier, Alan Bertram	1,690
Burn, Charles William	1,674
Ormiston, Thomas Lane	1,673
Bell, Nicholas Dodd B.	1,665
Hardcastle, Joseph A.	1,657
Orr, James Peter	1,655
Nicholl, Bernard Vincent	1,654
Bonham-Carter, Norman	1,638
Hayward, Maurice H. W.	1,621
Drake-Brockman, E. G.	1,618
Jardine, William E.	1,612
Standen, Bertram Prior	1,601
Fischer, Francis Norton	1,600
Symns, Robert Corser M.	1,563
Parsons, Francis Cotton	1,558
Temple, James Herbert	1,548
Bradford, Montagu E.	1,547
Johnston, Charles	1,546

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

REPUDIATION OF THE FENIANS BY MR. PARNELL.

MR. PARNELL issued the following letter on Tuesday from the Irish Parliamentary offices, Palace-chambers, Westminster:—

I notice that Lord Hartington is reported in the *Times* of this morning to have said in a speech at Derby yesterday that "Mr. Parnell has accepted an alliance with the Fenian organization in America and in Ireland," and further, "It cannot be denied with truth that between Mr. Parnell and the leaders of the Irish party and the leaders of the Fenian organizations of America and Ireland there exists and has existed, through the Land League and through the National League, means of communication which practically unite the whole movement into one body. These reckless statements are a very good example of the fraudulent devices by which Lord Hartington and his Tory allies have succeeded at this election in deterring several hundreds of thousands of Liberal electors from exercising the franchise. There is no truth whatever in any one of them; they are absolutely false. I know nothing whatever, further than what can be gained by reading the newspapers, of the Fenian organizations in either Ireland or America. I have never had any communication with either of these organizations or their leaders, nor I have accepted any alliance with them. I do not even know who the leaders of these organizations are, nor has there been any means of communication either through the National League or through the Land League between me and them. Lord Hartington's further statement that our movement is practically united with the Fenian movement is absolutely and entirely unfounded. Such a union has never been proposed, and if it had been I should never have consented to it. I have always endeavoured to keep the movement of the National League within the strictest bounds of legality and of the Constitution, and I have been successful in so doing. Further, I believe that, notwithstanding the unblushing falsehood which have partially and temporarily frustrated the moderate and constitutional aspirations of Ireland, the Irish people will continue to maintain this peaceable and legal aspect of their movement, and will decline to afford any pretext to Lord Hartington to resort to the brutalities of coercion, of which he has always been such an eager supporter.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

A correspondent, who signs himself "An Onlooker," writes to the *Times* with reference to Mr. Parnell's letter, disclaiming any connection with the Fenian societies. The correspondent thinks that Mr. Parnell may be safely left to settle accounts with the men and powers he so audaciously disowns, and that they may be relied upon to very quickly prove the falseness of his representations. The writer, however, quotes an extract from one of the many speeches delivered by Mr. Parnell in regard to Fenianism before it became necessary for him for strategic purposes to pose as entirely independent of revolutionary sympathy and support. Speaking at an entertainment given to him at Galway on the occasion of his return from his first trip to America, he said:—

> Well, we sailed for New York, and it was only on my entry to New York that I first commenced to appreciate the undeveloped power that is available for your succour, not only in the matter of charity, but in other matters of a very different nature if you call upon them. (Loud cheers.) He continued:—Well, I pass from this subject of our countrymen abroad with this remark—that I feel confident that if you ever call upon them in another field and in another way for help, and if you can show them that there is a fair and good chance of success—(enthusiastic cheering)—that you will have their assistance—their trained and organized assistance—for the purpose of breaking the yoke that encircles you, just in the same way as you had their assistance last winter to save you from famine. (Cheers.)

It is rather strange that for a gentleman who only knows about Fenianism by reading of it in the newspapers, Mr. Parnell should have spoken so authoritatively of the "trained and organized assistance" it could supply if needed. Of course, (the correspondent adds) there is another point pressing for notice—the fact that the Fenian treaty concludes on the 1st of August. Perhaps Mr. Parnell is taking time by the forelock and repudiating his one-time friends before they, disgusted with his failure, throw him off.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

ONE day last week the special organ of General Boulanger, *La France Militaire*, called upon the Government to lose no time in supplying officers with campaigning uniforms similar in colour to those of the rank-and-file, adding that they would want them soon, and that the great day was closer at hand than was generally supposed. On Sunday it was semi-officially announced that sixteen regiments of infantry and seventeen battalions of foot Chasseurs, belonging to the 5th, 6th, and 7th Army Corps, whose headquarters are respectively at Orleans and Chalons-sur-Marne, are by the 10th of August to be supplied with repeating-rifles. The reason for this measure is thus stated by the *Dix-Neuvième Siècle*:—

> It is known that certain battalions of German infantry, especially those quartered in Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine fortresses, have been recently supplied with repeating-rifles on the Mauser system. Since that fact became known in France, the question has been asked whether, in this grave matter of the armament of four forces, we were going to allow ourselves to be forestalled, as was the case with the breech-loading rifle and the breech-loading cannon in 1866. It was not without apprehension that the prospect of our neighbours stealing a march upon us in the improvement of our war material was regarded. Therefore, it is with the greater satisfaction that we hear that General Boulanger has decided to supply our army with repeating-rifles. It is essential to note that the initiative of this transformation was taken by Germany, and that we have only followed its example.

The *Paris* seems to hint that it is a question whether the German or the French repeating-rifle is the worse, but declares that both are bad. It prides itself, however, on the secrecy with which the work of transforming the armament has been conducted, and exults in thinking that "it will be a revelation for the majority of Frenchmen to learn that before the month is over 60,000 repeating-rifles will have been served out to the army."

BATOUM AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE Vienna *Political Correspondence* is informed from Constantinople that several of the diplomatic agents who had been instructed to consult foreign Powers on the Batoum question have sent in their reports. These all declare that the Governments consulted have spoken in vague terms, and that all seemed disposed to let the question drop. The Porte itself, adds the *Correspondence*, thinks the Batoum question much less important than the continuous increase of Russia's Black Sea fleet—an increase not provided against by any treaty or convention. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that there is a decided falling-off there in public interest in the question. During the last few days, however, the newspapers have shown less desire to prove that England is the only Power affected by Russia's arbitrary proceeding. The fact is (the correspondent says) that the arrogant tone of the Note published last week in the *Official Messenger* has touched the *amour propre* even of those who originally took the side of the aggressor. It appears certain, from intelligence received on good authority from St. Petersburg, that the fortification of Batoum has long engaged the attention of the military authorities there. This fact, for as a fact it may be regarded, lays bare the sophistry that commercial considerations alone prevailed when the decision to close the free port was come to. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

> *Pesther Lloyd* opportunely reminds us of the declaration made by Lord Salisbury in the eighteenth sitting of the Berlin Congress, and which appears in the Protocol. "I declare," said he, "on behalf of England, that the obligations of her Britannic Majesty in regard to the closing of the straits are limited to an engagement towards the Sultan to respect his Majesty's independent decisions in reference thereto, in conformity with the spirit of the existing treaties." This declaration, says the writer in *Lloyd*, clearly shows that England regards herself as responsible upon the question of the Straits to the Sultan only, and that no action taken by any other Power can influence her decision in the matter of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. If, therefore, a future Conservative Government should seek to take revenge on Russia for what she has done at Batoum, it will hardly touch the Straits question, except with the Sultan's approval, which, of course, would mean quite a different thing.

EXPULSION OF THE DUC D'AUMALE FROM FRANCE.

QUITE a sensation was produced on Monday morning in Paris by the simultaneous appearance in several newspapers of the following note and letter:—

The Duc d'Aumale, having been informed by the Minister of War that his name had been removed from the Army List, and having assured himself of the fact that all the members of his family serving in the army and navy had been treated in a similar manner, has just addressed the following letter to the President of the Republic. He has at the same time lodged an appeal with the Council of State. The Duc de Chartres has addressed a similar appeal against the decision of the Ministry, which has been notified to him.

"Chantilly, July 11, 1886.—To the President of the French Republic.—M. le President,—Three years ago, without pretext or precedent, you inflicted on me the most severe of disciplinary penalties. I remained silent. I did not think it right for me to break a link which, if it kept me under your orders (*s'il me retenait dans votre dependance*), connected me with the French army. Now, by removing my name from the Army List, you free me from this constraint; but you infringe the fundamental law (*chart*) of the French army. Taking no account of the rights won in war or guaranteed by law, your Ministers are about to strike even in the reserve lists of the army and navy men without reproach, who are honoured for their services and for their traditional devotion to their country. I leave to my lawyers the task of defending with legal arguments a cause which is that of all French officers. As for myself, who am the *doyen* of the general staff, and who have filled in peace as in war the highest offices which a soldier can hold, it is proper that I should remind you that military grades are beyond your power to tamper with, and I remain General HENRI D'ORLEANS, DUC D'AUMALE."

The expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale gave rise to a stormy scene in the French Senate. M. Chesnelong raised a discussion on the subject. He recalled the military services of the Duc d'Aumale, of the Prince de Joinville, and the Duc de Chartres, and contended that the decree striking those officers from the roll of the army was not only an unmerited slight, but it was illegal even according to the tenor of the Expulsion Law, and that it affected the proprietary rights of all officers in their commissions. He vindicated the letter of the Duc d'Aumale on the ground of the irritation he justly felt at the indignity put upon him. General Boulanger said he had, as a Minister, sanctioned the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale because he denied that any French citizen had a right to send to the President of the Republic a letter which was simply insolent. (Great uproar from the Right) Baron Lareinty: "You are insulting an absent man, which is cowardly." The President: "Pray be silent, M. de Lareinty." M. de Lareinty: "I repeat that it is cowardly." The President: "I call you to order." General Boulanger: "Do you say that I am a coward?" M. de Lareinty: "Yes I do." (Great uproar). A scene of intense confusion, very rare in the Senate, ensued, the President threatening to consult the House whether M. de Lareinty should be censured. The Right gave way to great excitement. M. de Ravignan was twice called to order. The President, who fairly lost his temper, exclaimed, "I will put down this insurrection." This made matters worse, the Left shouting "Order," "La censure," and the Right clamouring, "C'est une lâcheté." The President then threatened to suspend the sitting. During a lull, General Boulanger said—"I beg to state that I shall leave the tribune. I do not come to the Senate to be insulted." (Great applause from the Left, amid which General Boulanger regained his seat.) The President: "The incident is closed." But it was not closed by any means. Baron de Lareinty rushed to the tribune and said, "I have borne the sword in the face of the enemy, and have been accustomed to respect my superiors, but when the Minister spoke of the latter of his old chief as insolent he was wanting in a soldier's duty. He ought not to add insult to proscription." (Renewed uproar.) The scene continued for some time longer, and culminated in a desultory kind of debate, at the close of which a resolution approving of the expulsion was agreed to be 157 to 78. At the end of the sitting General Boulanger sent a challenge to M. de Lareinty. General Boulanger's seconds are General Lecointe and General Frebault; and M. de Lareinty's are General Espivert de la Villeboisnet and M. de Saisy. It is stated that the seconds are seeking to arrange the matter; but there is very little probability of the duel being avoided.

A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

THE prospects of a Coalition Government were eagerly discussed when the mails left England. The *Times* says:—"Whether Mr. Gladstone withdraws or not, the arguments against a mere informal alliance of Unionists and in favour of a definite coalition are taking firm hold of the public mind. We have spoken of the strongest argument of all, that derived from the singular lack of personal weight among the leaders of the Conservative party at this moment. Whether Lord Hartington joins the Government or not, it must take him into its councils; it must ask his assent to the proposed measures—it must, in fact, adopt his proposals and accept his terms. Surely the only satisfactory way of doing this is for Lord Hartington and the other leaders of the Unionists—the Duke of Argyll, Sir Henry James, and those two valiant soldiers for whom positions must be found, Mr. Goschen and Sir George Trevelyan—to become part and parcel of the Government. We are not blind to the difficulties in the way. It will be lamentable if, after all the natural rejoicing that has been felt in that patriotic uprising against a policy of immoral experiment, we are told that the difficulties in the way of a common action on the part of the Unionist leaders are found to be insuperable."

The *Daily News* says:—"For the present the seventy-three or seventy-five Dissentient Liberals, who have acted with the Tories all through the elections, mus be counted as allies of the Conservative leaders. Their alliance swells the Conservative minority into a decisive anti-Ministerial majority. Mr. Gladstone will recognize this condition of parties, and in all probability will resign. The only alternative to a Gladstone Government is, therefore, a Salisbury Government; and as a Gladstone Government is not possible without the aid of the Dissentient Liberals, a Salisbury Government will succeed it. Will Mr. Chamberlain vote for enabling England to govern Ireland by setting up a Government that does not flinch? The Liberal majority in the new Parliament may be powerless through its divisions to keep a Liberal Government in office; but it will be the master of any Conservative Government which may consent, as Conservative Administrations do, to rule by the grace or the forbearance of its political opponents."

The *Standard* says:—"To attach Ireland to the body of the Empire by endowing her with institutions prescribed by her local needs is the aim of Unionist statesmanship. It is because the open and visible co-operation of the Liberals in the accomplishment of the common purpose would be the surest guarantee of success that we desire to see them members of the Cabinet which is to succeed the present one. The arrangement of offices and the determination of precedence are trifles of detail, in view of the magnitude and character of the enterprise. Lord Hartington and his friends are, of course, in the best position to judge whether they can most usefully serve the country by taking office or by remaining outside the Cabinet. Their presence in the Ministry would be not only welcome, but, in our judgment, would be singularly advantageous."

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"The leader of the Liberal Unionists—who has fought so unflinching and chivalrous a fight for his country's unity—is likely to remain, with Mr. Chamberlain, free of official responsibility, but resolute to see that the Conservative Ministry gets fair play, and that the Home Rule finally awarded to Ireland shall not disrupt the State or diminish the constant supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Lord Salisbury must therefore form a Ministry from his own ranks, which is constitutional, convenient, and better than the seldom successful resource of a coalition. There will be no necessity, meanwhile, for any immediate action. Time and quiet are more to be desired than anything else, and those who plot to paralyze the national Legislature, and to keep alive the flames of civil strife, will find themselves merely consolidating the resistance that they hoped to divide and disgusting the nation at large, which is weary of elections now, and demands repose and a strong Administration."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S PLAN FOR BURNING LONDON.

SPEAKING at a Fenian picnic at St. Louis on the 4th inst., O'Donovan Rossa said:—"It seems that trickery has again triumphed over right. The brave men who are the only true advocates of Ireland's freedom are under foot, but they will not be always so. Ireland will be free, and in our time; but her freedom will never be gained by an Englishman or by English legislation. It is the same old story. How many times are we to be fooled by this Home Rule business and by these Englishmen? Ireland has other friends.

that will help her. I believe, in fact I know, that I could get one hundred men from every barony of Ireland, and as many more from every branch of this (Fenian Brotherhood) order in America, who would go into the capital of the British Empire and touch the torch to the grand architectural piles of that ancient city of slavery; go from palace to palace, and from hotels to prisons and public buildings, and apply the torch till London would be a blaze of light—a monument of flame to Irish slavery. Americans would do it: they would respond to the call. I say to you again that Irish freedom can be gained only through efforts of the most heroic men of the age. Now you know my position in the cause of Ireland." It is added that the speaker was enthusiastically applauded.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE BY BARON DE WORMS.

In probate, divorce, and admiralty division, a suit by the Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., for the dissolution of his marriage with the Baroness Fanny de Worms, whose maiden name was Von Todesco, on the ground of her adultery with Moritz von Léon. Neither the respondent nor the co-respondent filed an answer.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Inderwick, in opening the case for the petitioner, stated that the petitioner and the respondent were of Austrian birth. They were married at Vienna according to the Jewish rite on May 5th, 1864, and there were three children of the marriage, the eldest of whom, a daughter, was born in 1865. In 1875, after the birth of one of her children, the baroness had a severe illness, and, her eldest daughter having had an attack of pneumonia, it was deemed advisable that both should go abroad. After a short stay with her father and mother at Vienna, where they were people of position, the baroness took up her residence for the winter at the villa Aders, which was at Meran, in Austria. In 1876 she made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who was known as Baron Léon, and was owner of a *schloss* at Trautmannsdorf, about 20 miles from Meran; but, though Léon was the possessor of a very large *schloss*, he was a person who could scarcely pay his way, and he let a portion of this castle to the baroness. There she lived in the winter of 1877-78, she occupying one wing of the building, and Léon and his wife another, and she continued to live there down to the spring of 1885. The petitioner visited her in the winter of 1877-78 and endeavoured to induce her to return to England, but she declined to do so on the ground that the climate of this country would not suit either herself or her eldest child. Her parents seemed to have taken that view, for they rather supported her in her refusal. Baron de Worms again visited her in the autumn of 1878, and, in consequence of rumours which had reached him, he made some observations to her as to the way in which she was living in Léon's *schloss*. She said there was no foundation for any rumours against her, and her parents told the baron that they took their daughter's view of the matter. In the autumn of 1879, the baron joined his wife in Bavaria, and at Salzburg he again spoke to her and her mother about the rumours, but both said he had nothing to complain of. He, however, was not satisfied, and he brought his eldest daughter with him to England, thinking that would induce the respondent to return, but the baroness still declined to reside in England. In February, 1880, she did come over to this country for a short time, and put up at the Grosvenor Hotel. The baron there had interviews with her, in which she blamed him for having taken her eldest daughter from her. He was then persuaded by his father and brother, the Baron George de Worms, to let the respondent take her eldest daughter with her to Austria. In 1882 the baroness again visited England, and having been taken to Brighton by the petitioner's brother, his father, who was staying there, tried to induce her to live with her husband, but she refused. The petitioner visited her abroad in 1883, and in the summer of 1884 she came over here again. The baron was desirous that his eldest daughter should then go into society, and, the respondent refusing to stay in this country, he determined to keep that daughter with him. The baroness returned to Trautmannsdorf in August, 1884, taking with her the youngest daughter. In September of the same year the baron met her in the Tyrol, and there she told him that she had incurred debts to the amount of £6,000, of which £3,000 has been paid by her father and £3,000 by her brother. The baron, who had been making her an allowance of £2,500 a year, taxed her with having incurred her debts in consequence of pecuniary gifts to Léon, and told her he had ascertained that the cheques which he had sent her from this country in discharge of her allowance had been paid in to Léon's bankers. She cried, but made admission. It was subsequently ascertained that her debts had amounted to, not £6,000, but something like £25,000. They were paid by her family, and the baron made a proper provision for her; but from the autumn of 1884 he had no doubt whatever, that all the debts incurred by his wife had been for expenditure on Léon, and that she had been living in the *schloss* as the co-respondent's mistress. On his return home in the autumn of that year., he at once consulted his solicitor with a view to a divorce, but his eldest daughter was engaged to be married, and he delayed the institution of the suit till after her marriage had been celebrated.

Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., was then examined, and bore out the statement of his leading counsel. He stated that when he was with the respondent at Salzburg in 1879, he urged her to leave Léon's *schloss*, but she refused to do so, and insisted that there was nothing in the rumours about her and the co-respondent. He visited her both in May and in the autumn of 1880 at Tautmannsdorf.

The President: What terms did you suppose she and Léon were living on there?

Baron de Worms: The *schloss* was a large one, and she had taken a part of it on lease.

The President: He also occupied part of it?

Baron de Worms: Yes. He was in one wing, and she in the other.

The President: He was a married man?

Baron de Worms: Yes.

In reply to further questions from his counsel, the witness stated that when at the *schloss*, he observed absolutely nothing suspicious between his wife and the co-respondent. In September, 1884, he asked his wife whether she had changed her banker at Vienna, as he had observed that his cheques were paid in to another banker. She admitted that she had, and he knew that the bank to which she had changed her account was the one in which Léon banked. He told her so.

The evidence of a maid-servant, which had been taken on commission at Vienna, was then read. It spoke of familiarities between the respondent and the co-respondent.

A witness, named Hillyers, who had been made to the Baroness de Worms from 1875 till September, 1879, stated that after the baroness left for Vienna in the former year, she went out to her there, and she was in her service at the villa Aders, and subsequently at the *schloss*. The apartments of Baron Léon were on the ground floor, and most of the baroness's rooms were on the first floor. At first the communication between the two floors was by means of the grand staircase, but subsequently a small wooden staircase was constructed. It led from the boudoir and bedroom of the baroness on the first floor to a sitting room she had on the ground floor. Baron Léon's wife slept in quite another part of the building. She had seen the respondent and the co-respondent passing to one another's rooms, and had witnessed familiarities between them. They were constantly together. Léon seemed to be very poor at first, but his circumstances soon improved after the baroness took up her residence at the *schloss*.

Julie Reschmann, who had been maid to the eldest daughter of the petitioner, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, and stated that one night she went to the outer door of the *schloss* at a late hour to take in a telegram. The baroness came out of Baron Léon's sitting room and received it from her. His bedroom adjoined that sitting room. After the baroness took up her residence at the *schloss*, she ordered in furniture, which was set up in Leon's apartments.

A witness, who had been the Baron de Worms's valet stated that in the autumn of 1883, while with his master at the *schloss*, he on one occasion came home from a ball at 2 in the morning, and he then saw the baroness coming out of Léon's room.

Baron George de Worms stated that in 1880, at the Grosvernor Hotel, the respondent, by her arguments and protestations, made him believe there was nothing in the rumours which his brother in his presence had told her of. After his brother's visit to her in the autumn of 1884, he went to Vienna, on his brother's behalf, and saw her and her family. He accused her point-blank of adulterous intercourse with Léon. She did not deny it, but observed that he was not her husband, and it was no business of his.

The President pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the children of the marriage.

TONKIN IN ANARCHY.

Information has been received that the whole of Upper Tonkin is in a state of complete anarchy. Parties of freebooters swarm around Langson, and show extraordinary enterprise. They are almost entirely composed of former Chinese regulars, who were disbanded in consequence of the cessation of hostilities with France. On the 23rd May, they attacked a French military station at That, killing four soldiers and wounding sixteen. A week after they made a raid on a place called Thankmoi, in repulsing which the French lost three men killed, and eighteen wounded. Other alarming incidents are reported from elsewhere. The agent of a business firm and two Chinamen were murdered, and seven junks were plundered on the Red River. At about the same date a Frenchman, M. Pottier, was assassinated. A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing later on, says that Thankmoi was completely surrounded, and that Commandant Servières, the Resident at Langson, was on his way to relieve the garrison near Leokai.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon was begun on Monday, July 12. The weather was as unfavourable as could be. Rain fell heavily nearly all day, and, besides creating discomfort, greatly obscured the targets at long ranges, while a changeable wind swept the common and interfered with the marksmen's calculations. Only one competition was finished—that for the Humphry Challenge Cup—which is competed for by teams of four, representing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, each competitor firing fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Oxford was represented by Messrs. R. W. Barnett, C. Harris, A. G. Foulkes, and P. Evered; and Cambridge by Messrs. J. A. Pixley, P. Richardson, A. R. Staden, and H. L. Callendar. At 800 yards Oxford led by 276 points to 260; at the next range Cambridge wiped off some of their arrears, the aggregate being 516 to 512; but at the last range the Oxford men increased their lead and won by 759 points to 725.

An important competiton, that for the Alexandra Prizes, was finished on Tuesday morning, when the first prize, of £30, was won by Private Gilmore, of the 2nd Lanark, with the very good score of 65 out of 70 points at 500 and 600 yards. Sergeant Smith, of the 1st Notts, won the £20 prize with 64, and Corporal Grainger, of the 1st Linlithgow, the £15 prize with the same score. Another competition finished on Tuesday was that for the Alfred series of prizes, competed for in the standing position at 200 yards. The first prize, of £20, was won by Private Winser, 2nd Sussex, with the fine score of 33 points; the second and third prizes, which are £10 each, go to Lieutenant Ferguson, 1st Inverness, and Pinoeer Condie, 2nd Lanark, who scored 32 each. The chief competition on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday was that for the Queen's Prize, when the first stage of the contest took place at 200, 500, and 600 yards. None of the 2,463 competitors scored the highest possible number of points at 200 yards (the firing position at this stage is kneeling); but eleven men got within two points of it, and Lieutenant Coulthurst, of the 5th Middlesex, scored 34, heading the list for the day. This was followed by ten scores of 33, forty-two of 32, and a hundred and twenty-five of 31 points. It is the first time in the history of the Wimbledon Meeting that the empire has been so fully represented in the competition as it is this year, when teams from Canada, from Australia, and from India are shooting shoulder to shouledr with their fellow-subjects of the United Kingdom. The average score per man among the Australians was 27·46, that of the Canadians 27·9, and of the Indians 25·71. Fourteen men of the 1st Devon, a county which has a great shooting reputation, made an average of 28·7. Twelve men of the Inns of Court made 28·4; a very strong team of the London Rifle Brigade, no fewer than thirty-eight, stand credited with 28.31; twenty-five of the 1st Edinburgh 28·1; and twenty-five men of the Honourable Artillery Company 27. The Canadians and Australians, therefore, did well; and even the Indian team average was not exceeded by many corps, both metropolitan and provincial, who bear a good, reputation for shooting. At the close of the firing at the 500 yards's range on Wednesday it was found that the best total for the two ranges was 66. Corporal Souter, 1st Aberdeen, who made the highest possible at 500 yards; Colour-Sergeant Barrett, 2nd Lancashire; and Lieutenant Spooner, Calcutta Rifles, had this score. Colour-Sergeant Barrett scored 34 with his shooting on Wednesday and Private Ellis, of the Artists', Corporal Tombs, 2nd Worcester, and Sergeant Williams also scored within one point of the highest possible. There was no aggregate score of 65, and only one of 64; then follow seven scores of 63, eleven of 62, twenty-five of 61, and forty-two of 60. Last year there were three scores of 66, and no 65 score as this year, eight of 64, ten of 63, twenty-one of 62, twenty-eight of 61, and forty-seven of 60. Among men well known at Wimbledon Private Lowe, Queen's Westminister, a silver-medallist, had a total of 62; Sergeant Bulmer, Queen's prizeman of last year, scored only 57; Lawrence, of Dumbarton, the gold-medallist of 1882, made 56; Parry, of Cheshire, 58; McVittie, of Dumfries, and Love of Ayr, each 57; Martin Boyd, of Ayr, 51 only; Lunan, of Edinburgh, 61; Heap, of Lancashire, 57; Ingram, the silver-medallist of 1881, 59; Atkinson, of Durham, who won the gold medal in 1874, 53 only; Peter Rae, who tied with him that year, and lost in shooting off, 62; Colour Sergeant Smith, of Surrey, silver medallist in 1882, 54; Major Pearse, 4th Devon, who won the Queen's Prize in 1875, had also a total of 54 only; Pullman, of the South Middlesex, 58; Ferguson, of Argyle, 60; and Private Caldwell, of Renfrew, 63. Of the Indian competitors, the one whose score came next to Lieutenant Spooner's 66 was Lieutenant Davis with 60; then follows scores of 57, 56, 53, 52, and 50. Of the Australians, Private Churchill, A. B. Fenn, Colour-Sergeant Barron, and Sergeant Grimes headed the list with scores of 56: then followed scores of 55, 54, 52, and three of 50, Of the Canadians, Private Russel had 61, and Sergeant Armstrong 60; and there were scores of 58, 57, 56, 55, two of 54, one of 53, and five of 52. An account of the shooting on Thursday will be found in the Postscript.

The conclusion of the firing in the first stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon on July 16, resulted in Corporal Souter, 1st Aberdeen, winning the bronze medal and badge, which are now presented to the marksman who makes the highest score in this stage of the contest. Corporal Souter's score was 96; the next was that of Colour-Sergeant Barrett, 2nd Lancashire, 93; then came 3 scores of 92, 4 of 91, 2 of 90, 9 of 89, 10 of 88, 27 of 87, 28 of 86, 32 of 85, 56 of 84, 54 of 83, 58 of 82, and 12 of 81, making up the 300 who will have to shoot in the second stage. The next hundred, who will receive £2 each, but who are eliminated from further competition for the great prize of the meeting, is made up of seventy scores of 81 and thirty of 80. Men who have made their mark in previous years, yet failed to get a good position yesterday, were:—Newns, of the 1st Surrey, with an aggregate of 65 only; Mackay, of Sutherland, gold medallist in 1882, with 75; Sergeant Palmer, of Warwick, 80; Gratwicke of Exeter, 73; Major Pearse, 4th Devon, 76; Love, of Ayr, 80; Martin Boyd, of Ayr, 78; Captain Wolley, of Cheshire, 79; Boulter, of Cheshire, 76; Sergeant Peat, of the 2nd Surrey, 76; Quartermaster Gouldsmith, 1st Gloucester, 76; Lieut.-Colonel Burt, of Warwick, 66; Sergeant Beck, 3rd Devon, 77; Atkinson, of Durham, 76; Lieut. Ferguson, of Inverness, 79; Colour-Sergeant Smith, 2nd Surrey, 54, with seven misses at 600 yards; Pullman, the Queen's prizeman of ten years ago, 76; and Ingram, the silver-medallist of 1881, 70. Of former Queen's prizemen who have once more won the right to shoot for that Honour, Sergeant Bulmer, who won it last year, are Lawrence, of Dumbarton; Ferguson of Argyle; and Peter Rae, who tied for the Gold Medal with Atkinson in 1874 and won it four years later, are well up on the list, as are also the silver-medallists—Lowe, of the Queen's Westminster; Captain Cortis, of Sussex; and Sergeant Taylor, of the 1st Lanark. Among the metropolitan corps, the H. A. C. have done best, six of their men being in the 300. Of the Indian team, three are in, of the Canadians five, and of the Australians two. The Canadian average of 76·06 per man was very good. The Indians averaged 72·86, and the Australians 69·2. The Windmill Competition (200 and 500 yards) ended yesterday. The highest score of 66 out of a possible 70 was obtained by no fewer than four competitors—Sergeant Howell, of the 3rd Surrey, 31 and 35; Sergeant Dods, of the 1st Dumfries, 33 and 33; Private Robinson, of the 1st Lanark, 33 and 33; and Private Andrews, of Woolwich, 33 and 33. Howell, having the best score at the longest range, wins the first prize of £25.

PASSAGE THROUGH NIAGARA RAPIDS.

A successful passage through the rapids and whirlpool of Niagara was accomplished on the afternoon of July 11th by Mr. C. D. Graham, an Englishman by birth, now residing in Philadelphia. Graham, who is a cooper, constructed a barrel shaped like a bouy, seven feet long, 33 inches in diameter at its widest part, 23 inches at the top, and 18 inches at the bottom. It was built of one-and-a-quarter inch oak staves, bound with iron hoops, the barrel weighing altogether 250 pounds, and carrying 240 pounds. Sand ballast was so disposed as to keep uppermost the side of the barrel which Graham faced. Inside of this machine Graham stood in a canvas hammock made like a suit of clothes, holding on by means of iron handles fixed in the sides. He could live, he had found, for half-an-hour without fresh air, and had a small air-hole, fitted with a plug, by which the supply could be renewed.

Graham, confident that he could thus shoot the rapids, started from the American side, just below the falls. His barrel shot swiftly along, made somersaults, and twirled like a top; but it generally kept floating with the widest part upper-most, as intended. It took about one hour to complete the journey, and was picked up at Lewiston, five miles below the starting-place. Graham was taken out uninjured, excepting that he had a slight bruise on the arm and was suffering from want of air. Half-an-hour afterwards, having recovered from his exhaustion, he thus told his story:—

"I was thus rattled with getting off in a hurry that I didn't plug the air-hole, and when I tried to do it afterwards I couldn't do it. I couldn't see, of course; but I could feel. Lord! how that river drops under the bridges; I felt mighty queer when I struck that place. When I got to where the water breaks, and went under, it just poured in at the open air-hole.

"It was awful hot in there. While I was drifting slowly up above I thought I'd die; but the water cooled me, and didn't wet me very much—for you see I was inside the canvas. When I got to the whirlpool I took off the cover, and could see out; but I was carried along so fast that I put it on again in a hurry. Then I got dizzy with rolling over, and pretty sick in my stomach. In the Devil's Hole rapids I got the worst shaking up. Then I was all right enough until they pulled me out. I never want to try it again for fun. I'll do it again for money, pretty quick."

His journey was made without notice, so as to avoid arrest; and few persons witnessed it.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS FOR THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and their friends spent a pleasant day at Cambridge on July 9th. The streets were gay with bunting. The inhabitants evinced the liveliest interest in their visitors, and the authorities of the town and of the University accorded a very hearty welcome.

In the afternoon there was a special congregation for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees upon some of the representatives of the colonies and India on the occasion of their visit to Cambridge. The members of the Cambridge Town Council, as representing the town, were invited to be present at the ceremony, and attended in state with the corporation insignia. The Senate House was well filled, and the proceedings excited great interest.

After the graces conferring the degrees had been read and passed, the Public Orator commenced the proceedings by delivering an address of welcome to the distinguished visitors. Dr. Sandys began by expressing regret that the traditions of this office prevented him speaking in English to men who were united with themselves not only by the common ties of language and lineage and famous memories of the past, but also by the bond of loyalty to the Throne of England. Yet that ancient Latin language might serve to remind them that the dominions of the British Empire extended over a far larger portion of the surface of the globe than any that had been traversed by the victorious eagles of Rome. "Salvete igitur, Britanniæ cotius alumni, quos in terris in sese tam diversis immensa Britanniæ pacis majestas velut numinis cujusdam alis amplectitur. Ubicunque terranum nominis nostri faman intemeratam conservatis, conservatam indies latius extenditis, omnes ex animo jubemus salvere." The museums and colleges of Cambridge could not pretend to be as rich in the charms of nature and art as the magnificent courts of an Imperial Exhibition teeming with the varied wealth of England's distant dominions. "Patent tame vobis omnibus Musea nostra; patent Collegia nostra omnia; patent omnium corda." The Colleges themselves, in their relation to the University, were an instance of that federal union which it rested with the representatives of the colonies and of India to promote on a far larger scale; and the combination of all the provinces of the British Empire in a closer federal union, with the consequent diffusion of fresh life through all the parts of that stupendous whole, would give a new meaning to the lines of Virgil:—

> "Spiritus intus alit totamque infusa per artus
> Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet."

In proceeding to introduce the distinguished persons on whom degrees were about to be conferred, the Orator observed that the compliment which was thus paid to them by the University was not confined to the actual recipients of the degrees, but was also shared in a measure by those whom they so worthily represented.

His Highness the Rajah of Narsinhgarh was then introduced as the king of a district in the very heart of India, who had left his royal city and the quiet lake that reflected to the towers of his palace, and had ventured to cross the sea with the intention of improving his acquaintance with a country with which he was already connected through his friendly relations with our Indian Empire.

The Hon. Sir Ashely Eden, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Member of the Council for India, was next described as one who, as a former Chief Commissioner in Burma, and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had, by his able administration of both of those provinces, signally proved *populi salutem suprema̅m esse legem*.

Sir George Birdwood, C. S. I., M. D., author of "The Industsial Arts of India," was next described as one who was conspicuous for his devotion to literature and art. While Director of the Victoria Museum and Gardens in Bombay, he had spread a knowledge of the science of Europe among the natives of India, and, on his return to England, he had made the industrial arts of India familiar to the nations of Europe.

Lastly, Mr. Edward Charles Buck, LL.B., of Clare College (1862) Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India, was congratulated on having so successfully taken part, as Commissioner for the Government of India, in the organizing of the splendid display of Indian products at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The Orator concluded by applying to the Indian Courts and the adjacent colonial rooms the fine lines of Virgil, describing the treasures of art in the palace of the Queen of Carthage:—

> "At domus interior regali splendida luxu
> Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
> Arte laboratæ vestes ostroque superbo,
> Ingens argentum mensis, cælataque in auro
> Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
> Per tot ducta viros antiqua ab origine gentis."

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The 28th half-yearly general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited), was held at Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, Mr. John Pender presiding. The chairman stated that the revenue for the six months ended the 31st of March last was £341,405, or £30,277 less than in the corresponding period of 1885. Their investment in the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company had given them £1,950 less, that company having paid a dividend of only 6 per cent. against 7 per cent. in the previous year. Their Indian traffic had beeen fairly maintained, but the traffic to countries beyond India had declined since December last. The chief cause of their decreased receipts arose from the absence in the half-year of political and other events which in 1885 augmented their Indian and Egyptian traffic to an exceptional extent. The total working expenses of the half-year had been £92,244, being an increase of £645, but they had had to incur expenditure on several items of an exceptional nature amounting to £1,566, and there had also been charged to revenue account £1,788 for duplexing the Zante-Alexandria cable. Excluding these exceptional items the total working expenses for the half-year would show a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase of £1,156 in the general expenses in London was mainly owing to their having moved to larger and more commodious offices, which they had found absolutely necessary owing to the growth of their business. Numerous important repairs had been effected by their ships, and in addition the Volta had laid two new three-core cables across the Straits of Messina, the cost of which had been taken from revenue. A large amount of the expenditure under this head was due to the sudden breaking of both their Bombay cables in 800 fathoms during a cyclone. These cables were now repaired and in working order. After charging all expenses, and providing for interest on debentures, debenture steck, and preference shares, they were enabled to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 6 per cent. for the year, and to carry £70,000 to general reserve fund, leaving £4,079 to be carried forward. They were making a new departure with regard to rates, arising from the conference held last year at Berlin. What they were endeavouring to establish was a guarantee that they should have such a rate of traffic or returns as they had been enjoying during the last three years. Negotiations to this end were now going on with Australia. If they succeeded in this effort the shareholders would practically be enjoying a guaranteed rate of interest, while it would at the same time be of enormous advantage to the different Governments and their telegraphing public, because they would be able to reduce the rates to an extent which it would be simply impossible for the company to reduce them to without such guarantee. He had no doubt that telegraphy would grow, and there was therefore no fear of the company going back unless unnecessary or undue competition arose, and that was a matter which they would take as much care as possible to guard against. At the Berlin conference, as he believed, he mentioned last year, an important question arose with regard to Egypt. In the spring he went out to that country and saw the Egyptian Government, and he was glad to say that that which they had supposed was going to result in a considerable annual payment from the company to the Government had been entirely set aside. They were therefore now in precisely the same position as they were in before they went to Berlin. On the previous day they received a congratulatory message from the Governor of Sierra Leone, a circumstance which concerned a company with which they were in very close alliance, the Direct African Telegraph Company. Within two or three weeks probably, the whole of that system would be completed, when it would become a feeder for the Eastern system from Lisbon. He concluded by moving a resolution for the adoption of the report, the payment of the dividend at the rate of 6 cent. on the perference shares, and the payment of the dividend and bonus recommended on the ordinary shares. The Marquis of Tweeddale (the vice-chairman) seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

THE JUBILEE COINAGE.

Her Majesty has already sat to Mr. Boehm for the portrait that is to adorn the new coinage of the jubilee year. Whether there are to be any other artistic changes in the new pieces we do not know; but the values, at all events, are not to be altered. Our steady-going ways have saved us from the significant variety of dies that marks the coinage of most Continental States. We have no revolutions and changes of dynasty to put new heads and new devices on our sovereigns and shillings; and our businesslike regard for intrinsic values prevents the picturesque historic mixture of new things and old that bewilders the tourist in a handful of German small change. The result is a somewhat prosaic uniformity in our coins. They have a substantial downright look about them that comforts the soul of the recipient in all parts of the globe; but the most patriotic of Britons can hardly call them beautiful. The new die gives our designers a chance, and it is to be hoped they will make the most of it. A limited issue of large medal-coins, gold and silver, would gratify many of her Majesty's subjects with memorials of this eventful year.

INDIAN COMMERCE.

The monthly meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and manufactures was held on July 12th, Sir James Bain (president) in the chair. Mr. W. M. Birkmyre, who had been twelve years in India, read a paper on "Indian Commerce." Mr. Birkmyre alluded at the outset of his paper to the world-wide issues depending on the commercial development of India. A gate-keeper of a factory in India received 12s. per month, with which he could clothe and feed himself and save money. In Scotland a gatekeeper received 60s. per month, on which he could barely live. When the labour of the gatekeeper of India was sold in the markets of the world, what a great advantage had India over her rivals! At the present moment there was much competition between the Indian and American peasants for the wheat trade of the world, and who could doubt the issue? We had it on the authority of Sir James Caird that while an Indian family of five could feed handsomely on 5*l*. 6*s*. a year, and clothe themselves for 30*s*. more, his American rival would smoke as much in the same time. The Indian peasant produced much less than his American or English rival, but it wat evident that what he produced in excess of his requirements he could sell at a much cheaper rate than either. But here the favourable comparison ended; for whereas by the agency of railways the American farmer had access to all the markets of the world, only to a few privileged farmers did this facility exist in India. He proposed, then, to speak in the first place upon the subject of railway development in India. This development would mean the revival of trade for many years to every industry in the United Kingdom; it would be the opening up to capitalists and traders of a new industrial America, and it would enrich at the same time our fellow-subjects in India. In the second place he would endeavour to show that India was not a wretchedly poor country, unworthy the attention of statesmen, but, on the contrary, that she was advancing rapidly, and that there was still much scope for greater advancement. Speaking on the first head, Mr. Birkmyre quoted Mr. Rendall, to the effect that he would like to see from 50,000 to 60,000 miles of railway constructed gradually. At present there were 12,376 miles constructed, and the average rate of construction had been at the rate of 375 miles per annum. What were the obstacles which prevented the construction of this vast mileage? Speaking to gentlemen accustomed to business transactions, he dismissed as puerile the first objection, that construction of railways meant an increase to the national debt. It meant an increase, no doubt; but it also meant an increase to the national assets. The second objection urged by many was that, as railway construction could not be accomplished unless through the State giving a guarantee, it was no duty of the State to give such guarantee. The answer to that was that, if only railways likely to pay were constructed, no risk could arise. The third objection was that, as the capital necessary could not be obtained in India, it would be unsafe to borrow elsewhere, and thus subject the country to a foreign drain in discharging annually the interest upon such capital obligations. The answer to that objection was that when capital was borrowed either within a country or out of it, and spent in revenue-producing works, the interest upon such could not possibly be a foreign drain, but simply the remittance of a sum earned in consequence of the borrowing of capital. The last and most formidable objection of all was that as the money for the construction of railways could not be obtained in the currency of the country, and as it could only be borrowed in gold, with interest payable in gold, and earned in silver—a depreciating currency—the country might be led into unknown liabilities, and possibly limitless obligations by a continued depreciation of the metal. Let them suppose, as some imagined, that the rupee wold fall to 1s., then the question was narrowed to this, would the fall of 6*d*. in exchange so stimulate exports as to increase the earnings to a corresponding extent? That the exports of India would be sufficiently stimulated by a fall of 6*d*. in exchange so as to increase the earnings, the desired amount would be apparent from the following. He had official evidence to show that the average limit of the country on each side of a railway receiving railway service was 37 miles. It followed, then, that those farmers, 37 to 40 miles from a railway, received no facility for taking their produce to market; in other words, the portion of country beyond the 37 miles limit was unserved by railways. If an Indian merchant, 37 miles from a railway, sent his wheat to Mark Lane and got 30*s*. per quarter for, say 1,000 quarters, with this 1,500*l*. he paid freight and all charges. Let them suppose thet he did not wish to buy piece goods or any other article of European manufacture with the balance of 1,400*l*., but that he wanted to buy silver or Council drafts. When silver was 46*d*. per ounce, or 1*s*. 6*d*. per rupee, he received for this 1,400*l*. 18,667 *rs*. When exchange fell from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. he received no less than 28,000 *rs*. With the increased number of rupees—namely, 9,333—he could go further into the interior for supplies of produce, and increase the limit of 37 miles from the railway. In other words, every drop in exchange meant that additional districts alongside of railways received railway service, so that when a falling exchange increased, the amount necessary to remit to Europe in satisfaction of gold obligations for railway extensions, at the same time it gave the railways increased facilities for earning the additional number of required rupees. When the country was fully served with railway, and there was no unserved part to fall back upon, the railway companies could raise their rates. This could be done without hurt to the Indian farmer, as with the increased rupees he got, he could easily afford to pay higher rates of carriage. In conclusion, Mr. Birkmyre said that in the development of India he saw a remedy for the present depression of trade, and an answer, it might be, to those who maintained that bimetallism, fair trade, and retaliation were the only remedies.

IMPENDING CRISIS IN SERVIA.

The news from Servia seems to indicate that a constitutional crisis is impending in that country. The opening of the session of the Skupshtina has been attended with some exciting incidents, such as the arrest of Opposition deputies, and the lodging of petitions for the invalidation of more than twenty Opposition elections. M. John Ristitch, the leader of the Liberal party, has suddenly arrived in Vienna, but it is said that he is simply travelling for the benefit of his wife's health. The following account of the situation is supplied by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, who first of all recalls the circumstances in which the present Skupshtina was elected. M. Garashanin, afraid to meet the late Parliament after the disastrous war with Bulgaria, caused that assembly to be dissolved, and new elections were held in the spring, the Cabinet having meanwhile been reorganized. According to the Opposition, the most shameless pressure was brought to bear on the electors of the first degree. It is said that in some cases the prefects actually made arbitrary lists of their own, and returned them as those of electors duly chosen. It was therefore believed, that the deputies chosen in the second degree elections were mostly Government supporters; but in time it appeared that a great many supposed Ministerialists intended to vote with the Opposition, and at length it became apparent that the Cabinet could not command a working majority.

The Opposition reckoned its vote at seventy-eight, while the Ministerialists had but eighty-two votes, among which had to be included those of the forty members nominated by the Crown. That is to say, that, as regards elected members, the Government was in a considerable minority. Just before the elections of the presidential bureau, however, the Government caused several members to be arrested, and disallowed a few Opposition returns, thereby reducing the Opposition vote to 68. Some fresh secessions from the Ministerial ranks have now occurred, and it is announced that the Progressist or Government party intends to try and keep its majority by wholesale invalidations. To counteract this move a large number of the Opposition members are disposed to retire, so that the House may no longer be able to form a quorum. M. Ristitch, however, is understood not to favour this course, which would in all likelihood drive King Milan to strike a *coup d'etat* by suspending the Assembly and governing without it. The financial condition of Servia is certainly serious enough to justify complaint. The revenue of the country yields but 36,000,000 fr.; 17,000,000 fr. have to be paid as interest on public debt, 14,000,000 fr. are are spent on the army and only 5,000,000 fr. thus remain to carry on the administration. This year there is a deficit of 16,000,000 fr. The war cost one million sterling which has been actually spent, but the outlay has not yet been covered, and M. Mijatovitch has been negotiating for a new loan of 15,000,000 fr. When M. Ristitch was offered office in march he is said to nave recommended to the King a reduction not of the army cadres but of the peace establishment, as a positive necessity. The King refused, and the costly military expenditure of Serva is the principal cause of the present crisis.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co. Thomson & Taylor Cooper Madon & Co.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

The *Academy* says:—The following brief sketch will be read with interest at a time when the University of Cambridge has recognised the value of Sir George Birdwood's life-long labours by conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.:—

"Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I., comes of a good old Devonshire stock, being the fourth in lineal descent who has served the East India Company. Brought up amid the traditions and mementoes collected by a family so long associated with the East, Sir George's imaginative and enthusiastic temperament was early stimulated by the records and arts of its ancient civilisation. The interest thus early acquired has never even under the heaviest pressure of the most prosaic work, relaxed or diminished, and to this day matters of the utmost importance which could not be classed under the head of duty would be thrown aside to trace the influence of Indian art on the ornamentation of a Greek capital or an Italian peasant's wedding veil or to show how the greatness of the nations of the West has ever depended upon their command of the trade routes to the East. He delights to point out how Solomon built Tadmor in the wilderness to secure the benefits of the overland transit, since familiarised to the world by the projectors of the Euphrates Valley Railway and other schemes; how the Pharaohs attempted to cut that canal which has immortalized M. de Lesseps; the wealth and the strength of the Phœnicians, who have left a memorial of their Indian connection in the still existing name of a street in the Cornish town of Bodmin; and the supremacy of the Dutch, owing to their possession of the Cape of Good Hope. This intense appreciation of the benefits of Eastern connection and the possession of Eastern trade can be traced in almost every line of Sir George's literary work; and not the least service that he has done to India has been to create a taste and market for her productions, while he has helped to foster among his own countrymen an active interest in her well-being, and bring home to them the importance of their Indian empire, to every trade and every individual worker.

"Sir George Birdwood became a member of the Indian Medical Service in December 1854, doing good work in various capacities until 1857, when he joined the Grant Medical College in Bombay holding successively with distinguished ability the chairs of anatomy and physiology and botany and materia medica. It is not, however, in connection with the exercise of his profession, or with medical and scientific appointments, that his name will be best remembered in Bombay, although he numbers among his proudest achievements the discovery and classification of the frankincense-bearing trees. His reputation depends rather upon his influence with the Indian peoples, and the uses to which he put it. His sympathy with them was from the first of the warmest kind. He mixed freely with their leaders and learned men and their co-operation and wealth were at his disposal for any object beneficial to the community. Never was trust more loyally met and used. There is not a member of the Bombay community, European or Indian, who does not believe implicitly in the integrity, enthusiasm, and intensity of purpose of George Birdwood. His whole career has been an incarnation of the principles of brotherhood and unity, and his efforts by pen and deed have always aimed at teaching the subjects of the Queen, east and west, to understand each other, and to realise the enormous benefits to both which flow from their connection."

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDES IN NEW YORK.

A double suicide of a somewhat extraordinary character has occurred in New York. Mr. Adrian Cruey, a member of the Produce, Maritime, and Metal Exchanges, was formerly the agent of Messrs. Caylus, Bechet, and Co., who traded in Engalnd, France, Germany, and the United States. Since the failure of the firm he has been engaged in business on his own account. He lived with a maiden sister named Lucy for thirty years in the same house in a good part of the city. They were by race and religion French Catholics, the survivors of a family of eight. Both brother and sister were in good health, of fine appearance, and aged between fifty and sixty years. On Monday, June 12, the servants reported to the police that they feared something was wrong. The police broke into Adrian's room, when gas escaped in suffocating quantities. The brother and sister were lying dead in adjoining beds. Each had fired an enormous bullet into the head apparently at the same moment; and it is supposed that the gas had been turned on to make sure of death if the shots should miss. They left a written paper, dated the 8th of July, in which they declared that their suicide was voluntary. Other writings were found which contained minute memoranda regarding the disposition of the cash and property, the manner of the burial, and so forth. These papers also contained some touching personal souvenirs. There was no hint among them of any scandal for any financial trouble. Apparently they were simply weary of life. On the 4th of July they visited the graves of their relatives, which may possibly suggest the motive of these strange self-murders.

THE ENTRANCE TO NEW YORK HARBOUR.

Efforts are to be made to deepen the Sandy Hook entrance to New York harbour, so as to afford a channel 30 feet deep at low water, enabling the largest steamers to cross the bar at all states of the tide. The Senate has voted 1,000,000 dols. towards the expense of beginning the work, which, it is expected, will take three years to complete. A series of permanent improvements is contemplated, planned by General Newton, who has been in charge of the improvements in the Hell Gate entrance.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 9.)

Admiralty, 13th July, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Assist-Engr G V Cawley has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 14th July, 1886.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Capt H E Robbins reverts to the establishment of the Corps, from the Seconded List.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

Bristol Brigade.

J N V Leeder, Esq, to be Sub-Lieut.

Admiralty, 15th July, 1886.

The undermentioned Staff Engrs have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—

William John Hancock and Edward Hightman Willey.

The undermentioned Chief Engrs have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engrs in H M's Fleet, viz.:—C E Stewart, F Foreman, W Nicklin, W Mark Feak, G T Craddock.

THE ARMY.

India Office, 16th July, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from H M's Indian Military Forces of the undermentioned Officers:—

Coll A FitzHugh, C.B., Ben S C.

Col J Reid, Mad S C.

Bgde Surgn W H Morgan, Mad Medl Estabt.

Bgde Surgn H R L McDougall, MD, Bom Medl Estabt.

Surgn-Major H E Busteed, MD, Mad Medl Estabt.

Inspg Vety-Surgn W Lamb, Bom Vety Estabt.

Her Majesty has also approved of the undermentioned Officer being permitted to resign the Service:—Capt T Hope, Bom S C.

The following officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major Generals.—Col A FitzHugh, C B, Ben S C D.

Col J B Reid, Mad S C.

To be Col—Lieut-Col H D E W Chester, Ben S C.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General—Bgde-Surgn W H Morgan, Mad Medl Estabt.

Bgde-Surgn H R L McDougall, MD, Bom Medl Estabt.

To be Brigade Surgeons—Surgn-Major J Kelly, Ben Medl Estabt.

Surgn-Major H E Busteed, M D, Mad Medl Estabt.

BENGAL.

A Eurasian Lady Singer's Success.—The *Era* in an account of Mr. Sergison's Concert at Prince's Hall, London, says:—"One of the greatest successes of this concert was won by a young lady whose name was new to us—Miss Alice Gomes. This young vocalist sang the ballad by Signor Denza, 'The song of the Nubian girl,' in such a manner as to create a positive sensation. The richness of her tone and her broad musicianly method of phrasing and pure intonation and expression quite delighted all who heard her. We have seldom witnessed an audience more impressed. Her style vividly recalls that of Madame Trebelli, and when we refer to that fact we pay a compliment of an emphatic kind." Miss Gomes was, we believe, originally trained by Mr. Webb, of Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—July 31.

Sumerthwaite, Lieut, Bo 2nd L I, on duty, from Poona.

August 1.

Quentin, Lieut, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.

August 2.

Penrose, Lieut, 23rd Bo L I, on duty, from England.

Gray, Major, Bl Border Regt, on leave, from England.

Dobie, Surg-Maj, 4th Ms C, on leave, from England.

Mckay, Surg-Maj, Bl B M S, on furlough.

Jervis, Lieut, 1st Bl P I, on privilege leave, from D I Khan.

August 3.

Dobie, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, from Karachi.

Departures.—August 3.

Orr, Capt, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, to Neemuch.

Gordon, Col, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Baker, Major, Bl 1st Suffolk Regt, on leave, to England,

Jervis, Lieut, Bl P S, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 4th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m., and every Wednesday until the 15th October 1886. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to C, G and H Companies, viz:—Vols, Hoyles, H R; Wright, T N; Brown R; Rodrigues, A J; Lewis A; Nailer, A S; Craggs, E; Baptista, A; Williams, E; Ezekiel, D; Watts, G W; David, E; Ellis, O; McDermott, M; Stewart Duncan; D'Souza, G M; Fernandez, J; D'Souza, A; D'Souza, W M; D'Costa, G; Montgonery, G; Ghrist, W; Rosario, C A; Hunt, W N; Prunty, P; Gillespie, W; Gellespie, L; James, J; Moraes, P; Lamoury P; Col, J; Fernandez, B; D'Souza, C; and Couzen, M W.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 3.

From Glasgow.

Clan Sinclair s—50 hogshead, pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co; 12 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 150 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 65 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 200 cases whisky, Maneckjee Bhicajee.

From Liverpool.

Clan Sinclair s—10 cases stout and 15 cases pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co; 25 cases stout, Phillips and Co.

From London.

Bokhara s—10 cases aniline dye, and 10 cases color, A Blascheck and Co; 26 packages provision and cheese, H A Burktoda.

Dago s—50 cases matches, T Sooltanally; 40 cases sauce, D P Batha and Co; 17 cases colors, L Sumsoodin, 35 drums turpentine, A Abdoolhoosein; 50 drums turpentine, A Sumsoodin; 35 drums turpentine, L Sumsoodin; 71 cases provision, bacon, cheese, &c, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 76 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 50 drums turpentine, D Sullimanjee; 30 drums turpentine, A Tyabjee; 100 cases stout, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Hydaspes s—125 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 15 cases beer, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Teheran s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

From New York.

S. D. Horton—10,000 cases petroleum oil, Wallace and Co.

From Trieste.

Berenice s—4 cases medicine, Cooper, Madon and Co

From Marseilles.

Hydaspes s—2 cases saffron, Sala Caliari and Co.

Birmania s—2 barrels claret, C. Bonnevialle; 2 cases liquour, Bolton and Co; 40 cases champagne, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

Manilla s—50 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

From Antwerp.

Dago s—400 boxes candles, Hussain Ahmed; 25 packages glassware, Gungji Poonja; 126 boxes candles, G. Jewanji and Co; 75 cases glassware, N. Canjee; 500 boxes candles, H. Tyebjee; 75 packages straw boards, and 60 cases writing paper, S. A. S. Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 3.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—18 bales cotton, Mahomed Cooverji; 88 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 7 packages pottery works, R Hyde, Cheetham and Co; 125 bales wool, Motee Jetha, 6 bales wool, L Cullianjee; 25 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee.

Victoria s—104 bales hemp and 1 bale jute ropes, D Bhimji.

For London.

Gwalior s—13 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 72,700), Gunput Madowrao; 2 boxes gold bars, (Rs. 1,34,000). The Comptair D'Escompte de Paris.

Henzada s—2,451 cwts barley, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,997 cwts wheat, 2,001, cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed and 8,357 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Antwerp.

Regius s—439 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

For Odessa.

Medusa s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Genoa.

Inchulva s— 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Restitution s—1,624 cwtt ground nuts, Volkart Bros; 9,850 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

Friary s—2,001 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 249 cwts poppy seed, 25 cwts gum, 4 cwts dry leaves and 18 bales skins, F Hurst.

For Marseilles.

Clan Sinclair s—768 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Calcutta.

Goa s—116 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Calcutta.

Henzada s—4,080 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

For Hongkong

Berenice s—178 cwts onion, A Moosa; 163 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 85 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

For Shanghai.

Berenice s—25 bales twist, J D Sassoon, J David and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 2.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·690
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	408
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·21
" " year	89·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 3rd Aug.	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co.. Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 46 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 41 0	..
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	„ 55 0	„ 58 2

From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Aÿ en Champagne.

Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Paustmann, Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...

From Otto Prumm, Mayence

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	—

CLARETS.

From A. Hermann and Co., Paris

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—

From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...

From Munzer & Spann.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

Clarets.—Continued.

From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...

From Franz Scarvasy.

tovitz — ...	„ 12 0	„

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	„ 24 0

From A. Doignon Fils and Co.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	....
Bavarian Export Bier from the Icselbrauerei, Lindau	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	„ ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque „ 21 Bottles	„ 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	..
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	„ 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	„ ½ lbs.	0 8

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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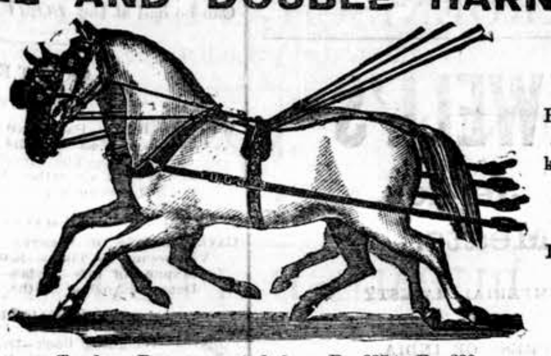

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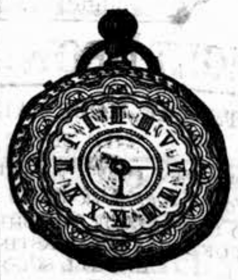

Fig. 10.

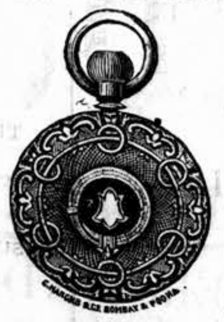

Fig. 11.

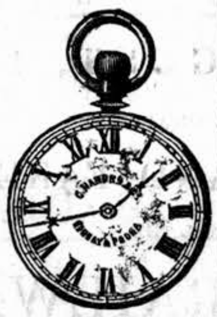

Fig. 12.

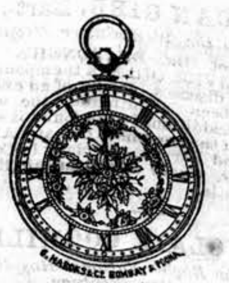

Fig. 13.

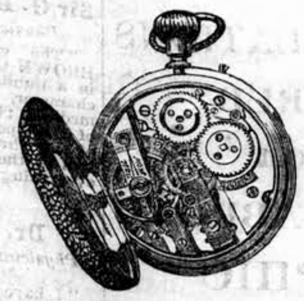

Fig. 14.

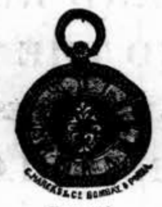

Fig. 15.

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Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
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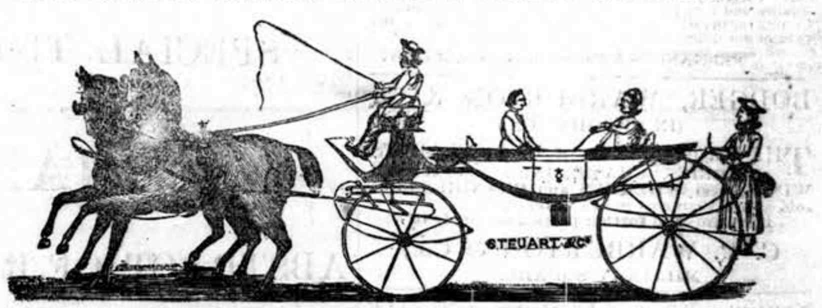

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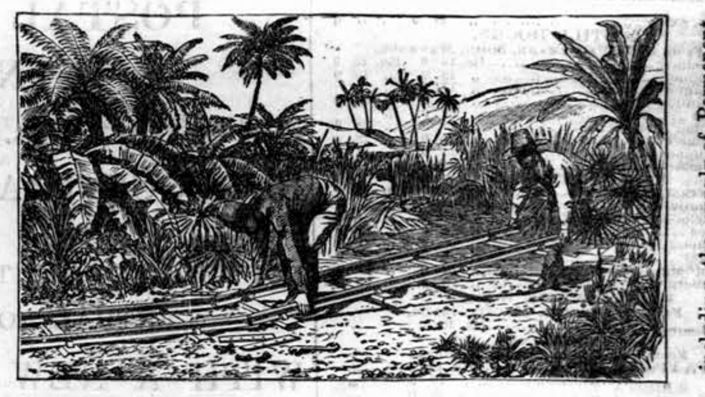

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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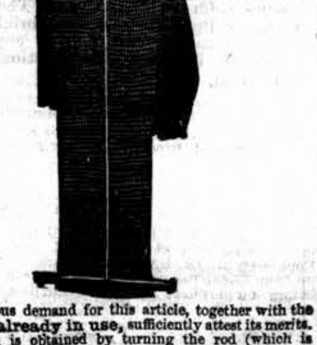
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



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For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

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